

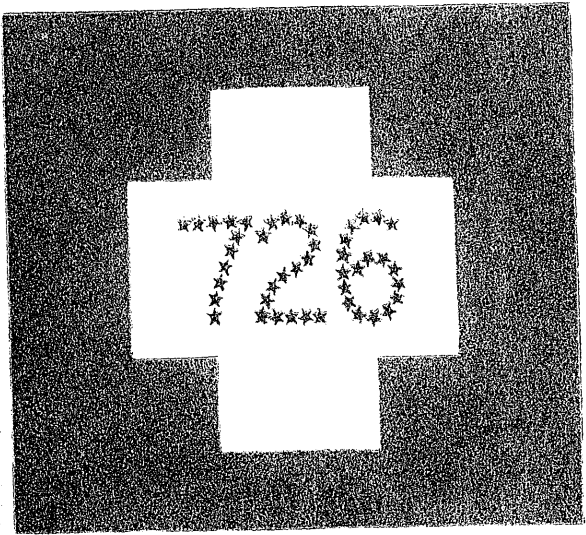
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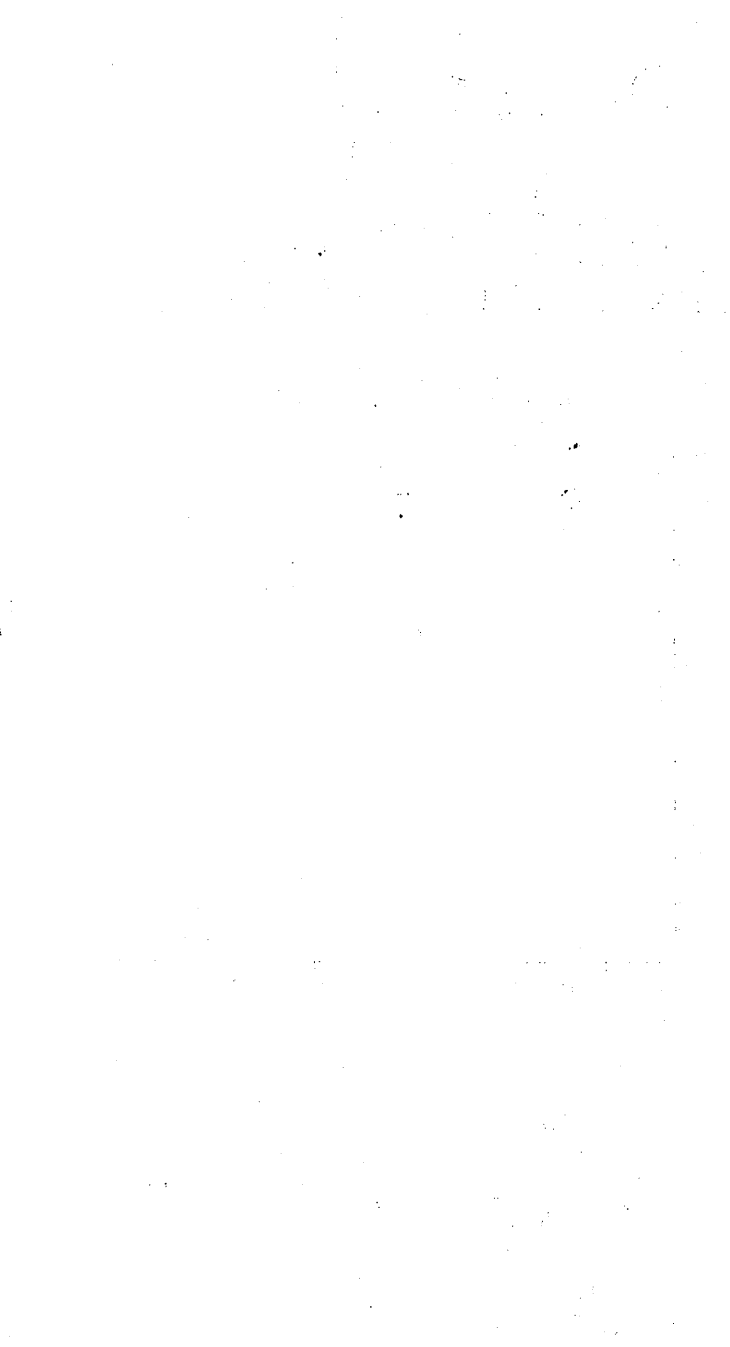
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450 EAST 30TH STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

If the missionary principle is not unalterably entrenched in the citadel of your life, will you not resolve before you put this book down that henceforth all life shall be built around the one purpose which is most worth while;—to let life run out to the end rich and deep and full in the plans of God for the world?

**“AFTER A THOUSAND DIFFERENT
THOUGHTS NOW ONE
FIXED PURPOSE”**

W. E. Doughty.

BV2520
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**THE MESSAGE OF THE EDINBURGH
CONFERENCE, 1910**

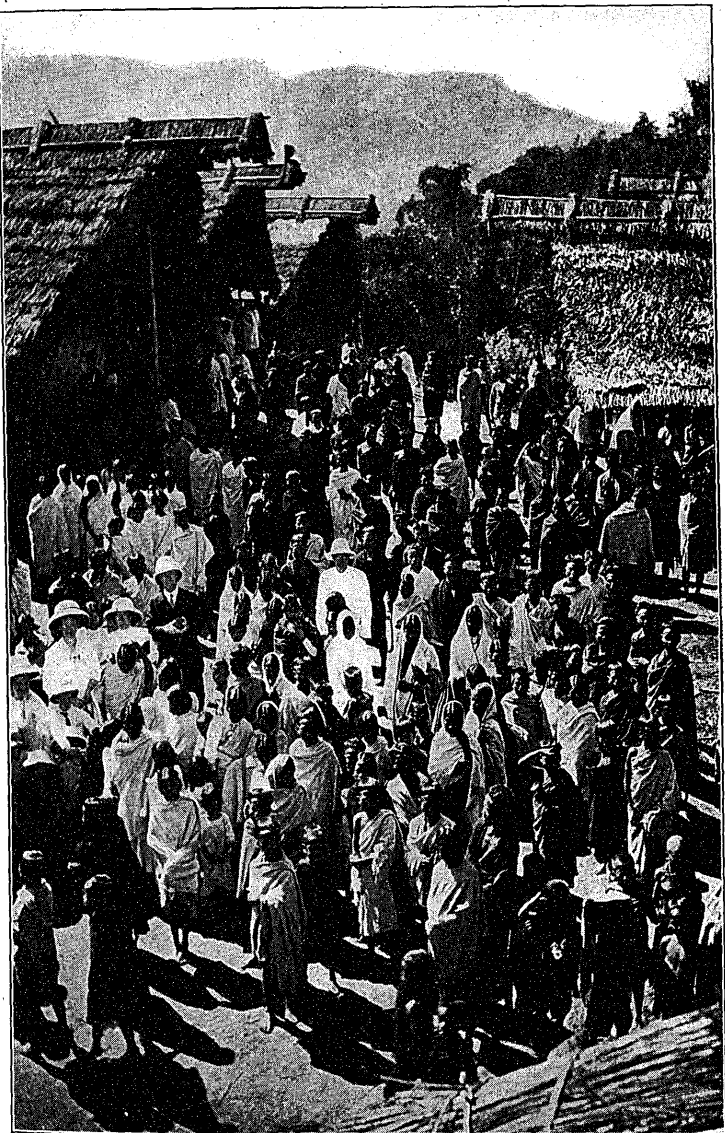
“The next ten years will, in all probability, constitute a turning-point in human history, and may be of more critical importance in determining the spiritual evolution of mankind than many centuries of ordinary experience. If those years are wasted, havoc may be wrought that centuries will not be able to repair. On the other hand, if they are rightly used, they may be among the most glorious in Christian history.”

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

	Facing Page
Ao Naga Church Association	4
A Christian Woman	5
Shell Hole in New Girls' Dormitory—Suifu	5
A Jungle Path	5
The Carriage Ready to take Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Home from a Karen Association	12
A Baptist Chapel in a Karen Village of Burma	12
Miss Neufeld of Nalgonda Treating Men Bitten by a Panther	13
Dr. Thomas Performing Operation in Iloilo, P. I.	13
A Group of Chinese Christians Near Ningpo, East China	40
Our Battle Line Abroad	Between pages 40 and 41
First Graduating Class	41
Mullali Beatrice, B. A.	41
Which Shall it be for the Orient?	41
Patriotism in the Home School	68
The Kindergarten of the Union, Girls' School, Hangchow	68
New Girls' School Building, Japan	69
Baptist Rally—Japan	69
Baptist Compound	76
The New Girls' Dormitory	76
Our New Appointees	77, 100, 101
What the Earthquake Did in South China	108
At the Front in France	109

CONTENTS

	Page
FOREWORD	5
IN THE TRENCHES	7
FIELD HOSPITALS AND THEIR UNITS	43
TRAINING CAMPS	59
BEHIND THE LINES	83
COÖPERATING WITH OUR ALLIES	99
IN FRANCE	107
PLANNING THE BIG OFFENSIVE	115
SELECTIVE CONSCRIPTION	125
SPIRITUAL MORALE	133

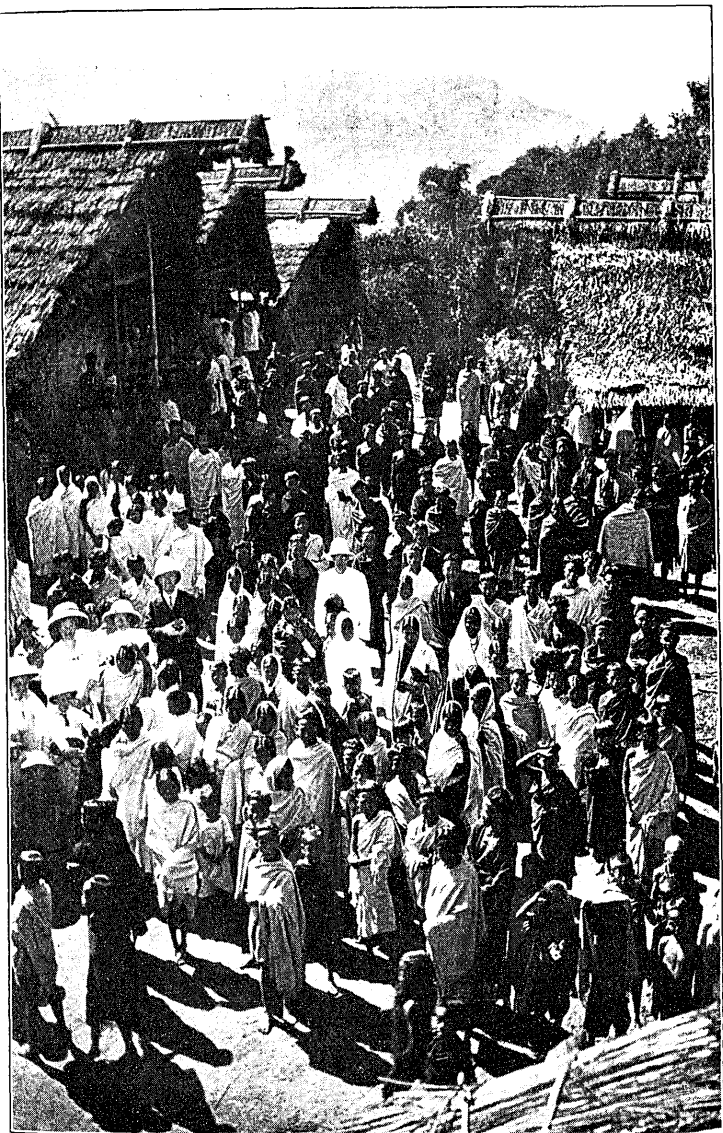


AO NAGA CHURCH ASSOCIATION

NEAR IMPUR, ASSAM

CONTENTS

	Page
FOREWORD	5
IN THE TRENCHES	7
FIELD HOSPITALS AND THEIR UNITS	43
TRAINING CAMPS	59
BEHIND THE LINES	83
COÖPERATING WITH OUR ALLIES	99
IN FRANCE	107
PLANNING THE BIG OFFENSIVE	115
SELECTIVE CONSCRIPTION	125
SPIRITUAL MORALE	133

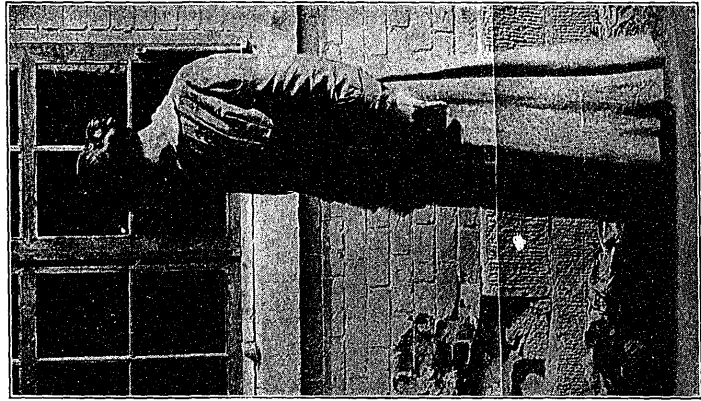


AO NAGA CHURCH ASSOCIATION

NEAR IMPUR, ASSAM



A CHRISTIAN WOMAN
IN BURMA (SEE PAGE 85)



SHELL HOLE-IN NEW GIRLS'
DORMITORY—SUIFU
(PIECE OF SHELL IN WINDOW SILL)



A JUNGLE PATH
IN BURMA

FOREWORD

"Baptists in World Service" is published jointly by our two Foreign Mission Societies and supplements "The Guide Book" and "Our Work in the Orient" for 1917. It is hoped that more than one purpose will be gained by its use in our woman's circles and churches; and that it will be on the library table of every Baptist family.

There are seven hundred twenty-six stars on the service flag of these two societies—each star representing a man or a woman who has volunteered in a world war at the call of the King of the World—a war waged against the sin, the ignorance, the heathen superstition, the indifference and the unbelief of the human race toward God and His Son Jesus Christ. Deeds of heroism are theirs, hours of patient watching in the trenches, days filled with the "grey courage" of tasks simply done for the sake of a big ideal. Some lives have been lost during the past year, others are broken with the strain and the overwork; the great majority, however, live on to win more lasting victories for the cause of Christ.

Why are the Baptists, through these two Foreign Mission Societies and this little army of seven hundred twenty-six men and women, in "World Service"? Perhaps it is because they hope thereby to save their own souls, or because they feel that they should obey the Great Commission as a command of Jesus Christ. They may also be increasingly aware each day that the nations must be Christian if peace, and righteousness, and true democracy are to prevail; that the spirit of Christian brotherhood must be lived, even to the uttermost parts of the world, if international relations are to be founded on the principles embodied in the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

"The missionary enterprise is the Christian campaign for international goodwill."

The Editors.

THE TWO GREATEST WARS

THE WORLD WAR

42 million soldiers in physical peril

2 million men killed each year

Cost to kill a man about \$4,000

Cost of World War over \$100,000,000 daily

Fighting strength of armies, over 42 millions

THE CHRISTIAN WAR

50 times 20 millions of people in spiritual bondage and death

2 million people die every month in heathen lands

Cost to give the gospel to the world, about \$2.00 per person

Expended in Christian war about \$35,000,000 annually

Total missionary force 12,000 men and 12,000 women

Will the Church make a serious effort to put its World-war on something approaching an adequate basis?

WHAT BASIS IS ADEQUATE?

1,000 Millions of people in the non-Christian world have not yet received an adequate presentation of Christ's offer of salvation.

600 Millions of these are in territory occupied by American missionaries.

10,000 Missionaries represent North America in all the world, of whom 5,500 are women, or a total of only one missionary out of 2,500 church members. Every one of these missionaries has an average parish of 60,000 souls.

Baptist forces in the Orient number 726 missionaries assisted by 6,673 native workers.

14,000 More missionaries from America would be required to reduce the average parish to 25,000 for each missionary.

\$20,407,000 Contributed by North American Churches in 1917 for work abroad, against over \$300,000,000 expended by the Church in America for all purposes.

Adapted from "The Two Greatest Wars"
by J. Campbell White

CHAPTER I

IN THE TRENCHES

Ours is a thin, irregular battle line that stretches for thousands of miles through Africa, British India, China, Japan and the Philippine Islands. (See p. 40-41.) In some places there are strong fortifications where it is impossible for the enemy to break through; in others, complete victories have been won and the foe vanquished. There are whole sectors that are weak, where no advance in the line has been possible for years because of lack of equipment and of ammunition; and yet along the entire front, no retreat has sounded through the year, although in more than one place the position has been held under great strain upon the small and weakened force.

Steady living in the trenches at the front is monotonous after the novelty of the first few months has worn away, but the unwavering courage of our soldiers in the trenches is what keeps the enemy at bay and helps to win the victory. Here are what some of the seven hundred twenty-six say about their every-day life in the trenches during the last twelve months.

At the End of One Year in Japan

It is hard to believe that a year of Language School is really over. Even with five hours a day at school we have not absorbed all the language that we would like to. Those of us who are new certainly have to learn the art of patience. About a third of the Language School students will return for the second year's work, but the rest of us will be scattered far and wide. I am very fortunate in securing one of the girls who graduated from the collegiate department of Kanagawa this year to be my teacher. She spent several weeks with me this spring and visited the school to study the method.

Shortly after the night school at the Tabernacle closed six of the boys in my Bible class decided to live the Christian life and we had a great time of rejoicing. Since Easter I have had a second delightful Bible class. At Miss Tsuda's school they have voluntary Bible study groups just as we did at college. When the Y. W. C. A. asked me to teach the second year girls I accepted with alacrity. There were twenty-six in the class, but of course it was a question how many of them would join. Not only every single one of them became members, but six

OUR TASK IN JAPAN

Area of Japan 147,000 square miles

Population 52,000,000

Missionaries 56

Japanese workers 233

Annual Appropriation \$137,614.21

Churches 33

Church Members 3,670

Baptisms in 1916 457

By using the above chart as a model, similar charts can be prepared by mission study class leaders for the work in the other mission fields where the Societies are engaged in work. Necessary information can be found in the Guide Book, Our Work in the Orient, and in the recent Annual Reports.

slipped in from other classes. Of course they are all picked girls and are so eager and wide-awake that it was a perfect joy to study the Bible with them. Our three World Wide Guild Chapters are flourishing.

Evalyn A. Camp.

Where a Stereopticon Always Draws a Crowd

One new feature introduced into the Evangelistic work, which is regarded by us all as a great asset, is the stereopticon lantern, the generous gift of Messrs. O. O. Montague and W. Barnett of the Englewood Baptist Church, Chicago. Miss A. A. Martin, one of our former missionaries, mentioned the need for such an instrument while speaking of the work in Ningpo, at the Englewood Church, and these two brethren were so impressed with the possibilities of such a proposition, that they immediately volunteered to secure one for the station. They also furnished slides on the "Life of Christ" and a money order for additional slides on hygiene, etc. The lantern is regarded by the Chinese as a great curiosity and our only difficulty is to keep the people from over-crowding the church buildings. We have learned by experience that the best method to follow, in order to do efficient work, is to invite the people by classes, so far as possible, always taking special care of the children and the young people, who never tire of the pictures which represent so vividly the life of the Master, and tell so plainly and simply the "Sweet Story of Old."

E. E. Jones, Ningpo, China.

A New Name

The year opened with very cold weather. Mr. Waters and I were staying at one of our inland stations, where the Bible women and I were holding a short Bible class for twenty women and children in a village a mile and a half away. A cold, drizzling rain, slippery, mud road and high sea winds made going and coming very uncomfortable. The class was held in a room, one side of which was entirely open. I taught with all my wraps on and still suffered with the piercing cold.

One young woman in the village had decided to commit suicide. She lay on her bed, refused all food and would not speak. Her mother-in-law watched her day and night, for she knew she was waiting for an opportunity to slip out and drown herself in the river that flowed in front of the village. We heard of her and went to see her. After much persuasion she came to the class. This new interest in life, and kindness shown, made her give up the idea of committing suicide. Since then her husband has returned from "foreign parts" and he, the wife and mother are all attending church.

Another woman in the class had never had any name given her but A-Mai, which means "Not-wanted." We changed her name to Ju-sieh, meaning "More-loved." She and her husband were greatly pleased with the new name. While we were at that station she, with sixteen others, was baptized by Mr. Waters. Later on she came down to our woman's school in Swatow and her niece came with her to our girls' boarding school.

A number of such classes have been held in different parts of our field. They are feeders to our larger schools and have proved a very great help in building up our woman's work. The instruction is almost entirely in Bible truth so the Gospel is brought right home to their hearts.

Mrs. G. H. Waters, Swatow, China.

A Great Record

The latest report from Maubin, Po Karen Mission, Burma, shows one hundred seventy-nine baptisms for the year, or three times the annual average. The highest previous record was one hundred four for any one year. Five places are awaiting the missionaries at Maubin to open churches for them.

Missionary Statesmen

Rev. G. H. Waters, of Swatow, writing of the open hostilities in that field between the Northern and Southern forces during December, says: "The final issue was fought out in Chaochowfu and Swatow and resulted in the defeat and withdrawal of the Northern forces. No harm has come to any of our people, foreign or Chinese, although the situation has been critical. During a five-day fight, five shells, from a gun boat anchored within sight of our house, hit the Anglo-Chinese College of the English Presbyterian Mission. Refugees from Swatow flocked to our side of the bay and several women from the Presbyterian Mission have been staying on our compound. At Chaochowfu, Mr. Hildreth and the English Presbyterian missionaries, assisted by Chinese Christian leaders, did effective work negotiating between the two sides to save the city from bombardment and to bring about a settlement."

A Modern Miracle

A fire that started in a small hut opposite the Baptist Church in Ningpo, China, destroyed all the buildings, including many shops on both sides of the street. A merchant smuggled one thousand dollars worth of gun powder into the court of the pastor's house, adjoining the church, evidently thinking it was less likely to be burned under the protection of a house in which Jesus was worshipped. It seemed a miracle that the place was not blown up and everybody killed. The wind was blowing toward the church, but as the pastor and the church members prayed the wind suddenly changed, and the church stands to tell all non-Christians that God can protect his own. "It is suggestive," writes one of our missionaries, "to see it there alone with the buildings on three sides of it gone."

Two Things that Are Different

One of these is the sending out of two of our graduates of the woman's school for the special work of carrying on "station classes," consisting of such women and girls, in a particular village or city,

as can meet daily for a few weeks to receive instruction in the reading of their native tongue, and in the fundamentals of Christian religion. The carrying on of successful classes is not an easy task, and their conduct has hitherto, in our field, devolved almost entirely upon a missionary with the help of a Bible woman. Now these two women graduates, trained and educated for such work, can carry it on without the missionary's help. It is many more just such women we must have if China's homes are to be speedily regenerated.

The other different feature has grown out of the earnest preparation in connection with the Eddy evangelistic campaign. Among the Christian women in the school, we were scarcely ourselves aware of a closer union than usual until the fruit began to appear in the form of a personal worker's class, organized in November among the older students and the Chinese teachers. Most of the entering class of over twenty were quite ignorant of Christian truths and very few were church members. Each personal worker chose one woman for whom she was to be responsible until she should be brought into the fold, and it touches one's heart to see each take her specially chosen one by the hand as we start out for our walks on Sunday evenings. The last month of the year we held a four-days' series of meetings with Mr. F. Buchman and his associates, who are in various centers bringing a message of spiritual help that will echo, we trust, through many months. It was a meeting for Christian workers and now Bible classes are forming, and also personal worker's classes, in the girls' school and among the Christian women outside. In the women's school a number have already, before their fellow students, owned their Lord and it is our earnest hope and prayer that through the Eddy meetings, to be held early in March, many more of the women and girls of South China may become Christians.

Prudence C. Worley, Swatow, China.

In Perils of Robbers

Early in the afternoon we arrived at a hill, where the path makes a steep and sudden descent to the bank of the river. We sat down to rest in a temple at the brow of the hill, and later started the company single file down the hill.

Shortly after this two rifle shots were heard near the river and a little later rapid fire began. I ran down the hill shouting, "Do not shoot. The foreigner is coming to talk the matter over." A robber shouted back, "How much silver is your talk worth?"

The road passed over a stone bridge, spanning a creek and through a large tavern, inside of which were three robbers. One had a beheading knife, another a bayonet and the third a long dagger. They were doing the inmates no harm, but merely taking their pocket money and the best of their clothing. A few rods further away another group was hovering in a large inn. As the firing was not far away no one dared go down the road. For greater safety I hung the American flag in plain sight near the door of the inn.

Soon someone said, "Here come the Yunnanese soldiers." I saw a colonel and two soldiers, and shouted at the top of my voice, "Hurry up. Rescue us." They quickened their pace and when they reached

the inn I led them to the robbers. The soldiers opened fire on the fleeing wretches. All but five, who will never rob again, disappeared and our party slowly wended its way into the city.

We arrived in Suifu that evening in time to enjoy the community Christmas tree.

D. C. Graham, Suifu, China.

Busy?

A remarkable example of what it means to be busy comes from Bengal-Orissa. This is some of the work done by Dr. H. R. Murphy of Midnapore; he is principal of the Bible school in which he teaches two hours a day; he has charge of the Midnapore station, and all its outstations and the native evangelistic work at Kharagpur; he has immediate charge of more than seventy schools and general charge of the Bhimpore station and its outstations; he does a large amount of medical work and was, until recently, mission treasurer. He is also a member of the local board, a member of the school committee of the district board, which conducts more than four thousand schools, an Honorary Magistrate with First Class powers, and Honorary Medical Inspector of the Central Jail with twelve hundred prisoners.

A Growing Work

Sixteen years ago work was opened on the Kengtung field in northern Burma. Today there are eighty-two churches on the field with a total membership of nearly twelve thousand baptized believers.

An Effort that Paid

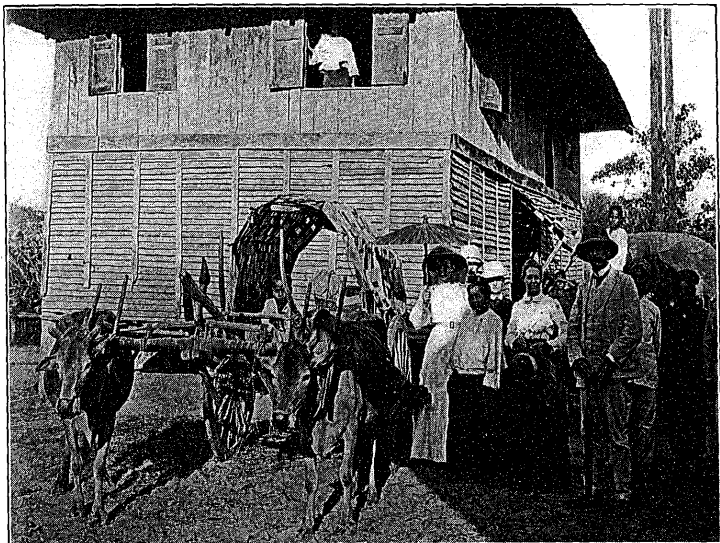
For the services rendered during the peace arrangements between the Szechuen and the Yunnan forces, the general of the Szechuenese expressed great gratitude to the missionaries and to the Suifu Church. He made a generous gift to the Young Men's Association of the church and promised a contribution of several thousand dollars to Dr. Tompkins' hospital.

Progress

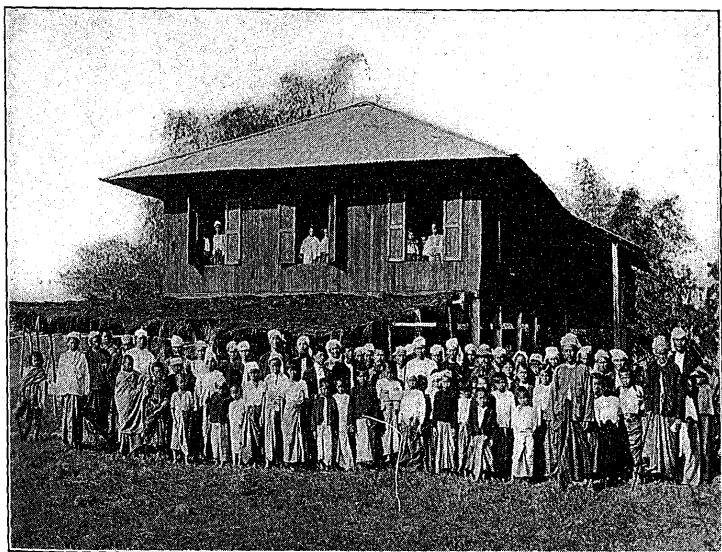
During the past quarter there have been fifty baptisms in the Chaoyang, South China, field, and the chapels are being attended by members of the best classes of society. The war and the political unrest in China are stirring people up and making them more responsive to the appeal of mission work.

Africa Contributors

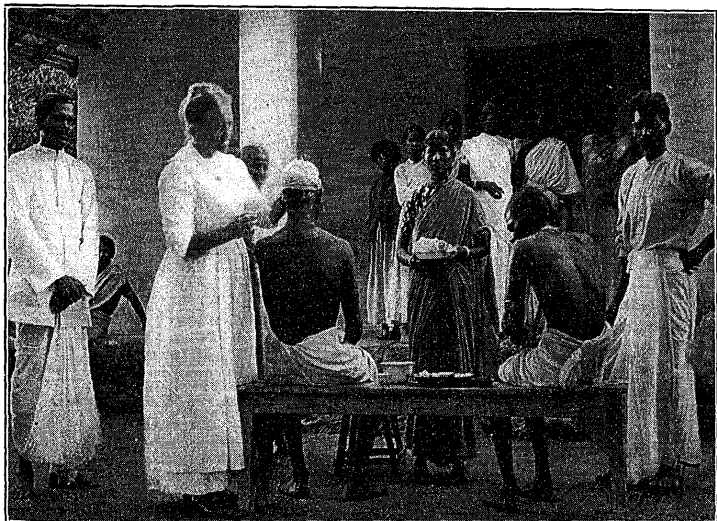
The Lukunga Mission, Belgian Congo, reports great improvement in village school work, and forty-seven baptisms. At one outstation the native contributions to the work have more than doubled. The Lukunga Church now has three hundred members.



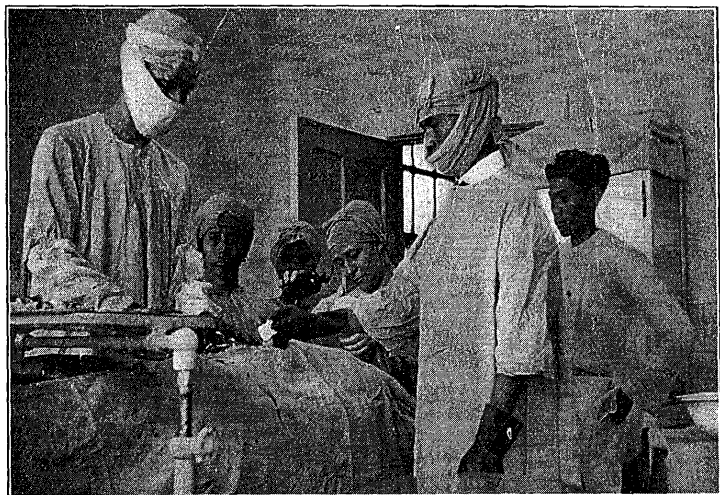
THE CARRIAGE READY TO TAKE DR. AND MRS. THOMAS
HOME FROM A KAREN ASSOCIATION



A BAPTIST CHAPEL IN A KAREN VILLAGE OF BURMA



MISS NEUFELD OF NALGONDA TREATING MEN
BITTEN BY A PANTHER (SEE PAGE 47)



DR. THOMAS (LEFT) PERFORMING OPERATION IN ILOILO, P. I.

South China Earthquake

We have hardly settled down to a normal state of living since the earthquake a week ago today. The quakes still come, although they are less frequent and much less violent. It is distressing to look about and see our damaged buildings, and more distressing still when we realize the thousands of dollars needed for repairs on mission buildings throughout this district. At Eastview we have some cracked walls, a toppled over chimney, which smashed one side of the kitchen roof, and two corners of the main part of the house were damaged. As Eastview has suffered less than some of the other houses it is popular as a hotel at present. We have a sleeping apartment in the front yard. Its occupants vary somewhat from night to night according to the courage of the individuals concerned. For the last two nights two of us ventured to remain inside, but downstairs, and with a lantern near at hand and a clear path to the front door.

Helen H. Fielden.

Japanese School Girls at Work

The girls have done good work this year in the Y. W. C. A., and especially in the carrying on of the sixteen Sunday schools that are under our charge, to which they go out, two by two, every Sunday afternoon. Some are out in the country along the little railroad, some among the farms, others among the more crowded districts of this busy town, but everywhere the girls, with their quiet dignity, their attractive cards and leaflets and their stories of Jesus and His love, find a ready welcome. Our early morning Sunday school in our own chapel, before the girls go down to the little church in the village for morning service, averages over a hundred in attendance. One of the collegiate girls has been baptized this year and only one, a new-comer, is still not a member of the church.

The Y. W. C. A. is active and strong and has a meeting every Sunday night led by the girls themselves, besides special addresses given by outside speakers at the Thursday afternoon meetings. Practical philanthropic work has been done in help of the poor of Yokohama, assistance at a bazaar in Yokohama, a box of gifts sent through the Smith College Unit to the women and children of France, as well as bandages and wash cloths made by the girls in their spare moments. The Y. W. C. A. has also joined in the Baptist Forward Movement of Japan and seventeen prayer circles are meeting regularly for special prayer for the work and workers.

Helen W. Munroe, Yokohama, Japan.

Fighting in South China.

We feel quite up to date. The Victrola is playing upstairs, and we have had one transport in from Swatow today with a few men and considerable ammunition. A thousand or so of Northern troops crossed the South River and there is a rumor that there was another engagement between some of them and the Canton re-re-re-revolutionists.

A fight took place last Saturday at Li-Ou, where we have a station, about halfway to Ho-Po. Had not I been delayed on my journey for two hours that day I would have arrived there just as they opened fire. Quite a number of non-combatants were shot by stray bullets,—but as it was we made a detour and found lodging at the house of a hospitable brother who took the eight of us, myself, cook, three sedan chair bearers and three baggage carriers all in, fed and lodged us and would not take a cash for it. Sunday morning we crossed to the station where I had promised to be, and thence took boat down river. For a month I had been in the track of the military movement, but always ahead of it until Saturday, when I ran into their outflanking column.

Pu-Ning City, where we finished the chapel-school-dispensary building this year,—was taken by a night attack a day or two ago, and the people surmise that an attempt will be made here tonight. A number of suspicious characters have been seen about the city.

Two more nights have passed with no disturbance at the city, though we surmised something last night, inasmuch as three men who were messengers of General Mok, who declared independence of Canton and loyalty to the North, begged a lodging here and did not wish to go into the city. We hear the fighting near Pu-Ning has been heavy, with many casualties and the heavier on the Northern side. Many are said to be retreating. We have no district magistrate now, being a Northern man, he prudently retreated to Swatow. The city Council elected one of their number, but he declined to serve. The Council is doing well thus far and has kept the roughs in check, and has commanded all river boats to keep away, so the soldiers cannot be ferried across and draw an attack from the Southern men, a thousand of whom are said to be detailed to take this city.

Dr. J. M. Foster, Kityang, China.

Christ at Work in Sandoway

We find much of hope in the work here. We were not greatly impressed with the Chins on the event of our first introduction to them on the evening of our landing, when all our baggage was salt water soaked. But the months have deepened our interest in and love for these poor and needy people! They are backward simply because they have had no advantages. They show in many cases a marked adaptability for efficient work in branches of educational and religious work. They are as fond of music as the Karens, and of course that is what pleases us. The music classes are making splendid progress, and we have a fine station choir. I think I wrote to you that we had one hundred twenty-six baptisms this last year and that fifteen of these were from our station school. There is every indication that we are to have a larger ingathering this next season. I am already hearing of places where the interest in the Gospel is on the increase. I anticipate a great and blessed time in this coming touring season. This is the time of the greatest opportunity of reaching the people for they are then more accessible for preaching; the rest of the year it is hard to find the people, for they are in the fields and hills at work.

We are so separated from everybody at Sandoway and are the only

Protestant missionaries to the natives on the entire Arrakan coast. When I think of eight hundred fifty thousand people in our field, for the most part knowing nothing of the Christ or His salvation, I long to be out in the field more of the time.

Rev. W. L. Spring, Sandoway, Burma.

A Y. W. C. A. Summer Conference in China

The day after the school closed in June I took a group of our girls to the Y. W. C. A. Summer Conference at Hangchow, where we all had a wonderfully good time for ten days. It was great to know all those wide-awake girls from Ginling College and other schools like ours here and to hear and see them taking part in classes, debates, discussions and prayer circles on subjects uppermost in China and other parts of the world today. I wish you could have seen and heard the young women who spoke on "Vocations open now in China for educated Christian women." Girls already at work in ten different lines told of their vocations and what each one can do to help China right now. Our girls came away from the Conference with a greater zeal than ever to learn, not so much for themselves, but that they may pass it on to others.

This is part of a letter written by one of the delegates from our school:

"This is the first time I attended a Summer Conference. I was interested in everything.

"I attended a Bible class every day. The main subject was Social Service of Christ. I got much benefit in learning step by step. Oh, there were many things that I have never thought of before.

"The places of China hearing no Gospel. One night there hung some maps. A foreign gentleman pointed and spoke. Such a large country has only a few Christians. At last he asked several questions which moved my heart. I can never forget two of them,—'Is China for Christ your watchword?' and 'Will you bring your life to lead Chinese to Jesus?'

"The prayer meeting for China. Mr. Vong, who is a pastor in Shanghai, talked about the condition of our country now. He explained what is a divided country. His voice, words, sentences were burning with eagerness. He increased our patriotism. Tears came down without knowing.

"The vocation meeting was good, too, for it helped those who have not decided to do a certain business. Doctor, teacher, physical teacher, kindergarten teacher, matron, Bible teacher, Y. W. secretary, social service and home-maker talked about her own duty. Each of them tried her best as if her business is first and most important. Therefore at least we could hardly say which is best."

Viola C. Hill, Ningpo, China.

Making Calls

How would you like to have a string of callers from one until six some afternoon and to entertain group after group with a little conver-

sation, a little music, a little showing around the house and veranda, etc.? Well, it is an interesting experience, especially if the people have never been in a foreign house before and look with equal curiosity upon a rug and a book, a grate fire and a piano. It is much more interesting, however, when you have been out calling on these people during the previous days and when you have been very much pleased to have them come to the Sunday morning service for the first time. What if it is only out of curiosity! You may be very sure it is the entering wedge which will later make it easier for them to understand there is one God who loves them, instead of many spirits whom they must continually appease.

One day we called upon a Buddhist woman, whose eldest daughter (about fifteen), is attending the primary school. Here is a little of our conversation:

Missionary: "Wife of a teacher, we have come to call upon you to invite you to our services next Sunday so that you may hear about the one true God."

"Please do not bother to prepare tea; we do not need any, and we want to sit and talk with your whole household."

"We hope that your daughter will return to school next year."

Mother: "She is too tall; she must not go out on the street any longer."

Missionary: "Your daughter has studied only one year and has advanced rapidly. Surely you will let her come another year."

Mother: "But she is too tall; the neighbors would talk."

Missionary: "You could arrange to have other pupils accompany her to and from school. Do let her come, for she, herself, wants to so badly."

Mother: "The neighbors would surely say bad things about her if she went on to the street. I will let her younger brother and sister come."

Then we talk about God.

Missionary: "Why do you not worship God? Will you not ask us some questions about Him?"

Mother: "I understand quite well. I am going to let one of my daughters be a Christian."

And she looked as if she thought, "Aren't you pleased at that? Isn't that a great concession for a Buddhist to make?"

Mrs. E. S. Hildreth, Chaochowfu, China.

In the Language School

There are some amusing incidents told about us in our struggles with the language. Unfortunately, most of them are true. At the beginning of the present year, when we did not even know how to say "Good morning," we entered the Japanese Language School, where no English is spoken. Since then Japanese has been gradually filtering in our armor-plate brain coverings. Two of the first Japanese sentences we had to learn were, when rendered into English:

"Please give me one three-sen postage stamp."

"Please count from one to three."

We learned them carefully. I wake up in my sleep occasionally to find those two sentences chasing each other around the head of my bed. We learned them so well that when we want one the other invariably comes to mind. So it is not strange that one day as I was walking down the street with another young fellow and his wife, and we stopped in a post-office that she might buy a three-sen stamp, the words which came to her lips first were, "Please count from one to three," and the astonished clerk, never forgetting his politeness, replied, "Ichi, nee, san," the Japanese equivalent for "One, two, three." Unfortunately one of our Japanese teachers visited the same post-office a moment later and was told the story—so we all heard from it in no uncertain fashion when she came to class that afternoon.

Douglas G. Haring.

Young Men's Buddhist Association

In May, before school opened, we were confronted with the opposition of the Y. M. B. A., who started a rival school and brought native official pressure to bear upon Buddhistic parents to persuade them to withdraw their children from our school, but thanks to the good name and standing achieved in thirty years of previous good service, most of the parents preferred to leave their children in our school. Although some were withdrawn, the threatened stampede did not take place. In fact, taking the year as a whole, we have gained in pupils.

John E. Cummings, Henzada, Burma.

A Page from my Touring Book

February 26-28. Six hours by sampan to Thu-mine, a large heathen village, where we have one Christian family, and a small school. Our host proved to be a leader, an open-minded man, who listened very responsively to our message. The first evening the house was full of people, and our talk was largely Bible passages on Sin and Salvation through Christ.

In the morning my Bible woman and I went to a village about a mile up the river. Had good attention from a group of from fifteen to twenty listeners. Crossed over and visited the houses on the other side on our way back to Thu-mine.

We got up at 2:30 A. M. and arrived by sampan at Ya-baio-gyi at 7:30 A. M., just in time to catch the launch for Maubin.

Multiply the above by forty other villages visited and you have my report for the touring season of 1917 on my old Maubin field.

Minnie B. Pound, Bassein, Burma.

The Physician's Opportunity

The past year has brought us many blessings, one of the greatest being the baptism of seventy-three, about half of whom have been women.

One of my duties in the work is to keep my eye on the people who come for medical treatment and follow up special cases. To my appeal in Missions for things for the medical work, among them toys for the children, there has been a very hearty response and many aches and pains have been soothed by some little inexpensive toy. I call these toys my "pain relieving machine," and abscesses are opened and painful things done under the spell of some little trifle.

One of our near neighbors waited until he was in the last stages of tuberculosis of the lungs before calling on Mr. Bousfield for an examination. When he heard that there was no hope for his final recovery, he just shut himself up in his room and refused to see people. His sister-in-law, who is one of our bright, earnest Christian women, came to me and asked if I would not try to see him, and say something to him about his soul. To my great surprise he got up from his bed and came into the reception room to see me, but he was too weak to sit very long, so I had to condense my talk into a few words, urging him to put his trust in Jesus for the forgiveness of sins and the salvation of his soul. When the time came for him to pass away, they carried him out into the "t'ang" and his sister-in-law drew near to him and said, "the teacher said to put your whole trust in Jesus. Are you trusting Him?" With his last breath he replied brokenly, "I—certainly—am trusting in—Jesus—I want—Him—to save—me."

At another time when Mr. Bousfield was away in the country, I was called on to attend a dreadful obstetrical case, about which I knew nothing. The Bible woman and I both prayed for the woman and urged her to put her trust in Jesus. We were with her most of the day, but there was nothing we could do but pray. The next morning we returned just in time to urge her again to put her whole trust in Jesus. As she was dying she whispered, "I pray Jesus to save me," and this was the last she said.

During the past year our new chapel and house have become realities. Our house warming was a big affair. There must have been four hundred guests at the feast, delegations coming from all of the out-stations. All of the officials of the place were on hand, also many of the leading people.

We moved from our old chapel much sooner than we planned, on account of the wife of our assistant Lieutenant-Colonel here, Mr. Chong, who was living in dark, wet rooms in the city, and was ill and miserable. We told him that she could occupy our old chapel in the city, and he was so delighted that he had the soldiers come and move all of the things from the old chapel into the new. It was a sight to see them with benches, tables and all sorts of things, but they did it in a day and were very happy over it, as well. Mrs. Chong began to come to church and has become a Christian in consequence, and will be baptized later.

Among the soldiers at Changning is one who comes regularly to service. He is a Christian, is one whom the Lieutenant-Colonel trusts and has many important duties which require faithfulness. It is very significant that he should be chosen for important duties and is a tribute to Christianity.

It has come to me these days how like a crazy patchwork quilt my life is. It seems to be made up of all kinds of experiences, in many

different lines of work, but each day's experiences and duties all go to make up the great whole, with the great aim in view.

Mrs. C. E. Bousfield, Changning, China.

The Tokyo Baptist Tabernacle

The Day Nursery is one of the finest bits of Christian social service that could possibly be carried on in this populous center of Japan, with its many poor as well as many rich. The story of one unfortunate father, briefly told, must suffice to give you an inkling of the other fathers and mothers who are helped through this nursery. The wife and mother having become insane after a severe illness, the duties of both father and mother devolved upon the shoulders of the husband, the family being in very meager circumstances with two children to support, a baby of two and a child of four. Picture him in his attempt to rise to the situation, in the morning performing the necessary household duties, dressing and feeding the little ones, and then starting off for the day's peddling with the baby on his back and leading the little girl by the hand, wending his way up one street and down another, selling his beans to whomsoever would buy. His desperate efforts to earn enough for subsistence were ever in vain—he was continually hampered by the care of the children—until one glad day he learned of the Day Nursery, and thus found the solution to at least one of his problems. To such as these the nursery is truly a Godsend.

The Apprentices' Night School enrolls about fifty boys between nine and sixteen years of age, who come to the Tabernacle five evenings a week for instruction in the "three Rs" (in Japanese, of course). It seemed strange indeed to learn of boys being bound out for a term of years in just the old-time way for the purpose of learning a trade. It would be well if it were only strange, but too often it is pitiful. Sometimes their term of apprenticeship begins when they are mere youngsters of eight or nine, and does not lapse until they are seventeen or eighteen. They live in the home of the employer, and while some are comfortable and well treated, to others falls the lot of being the drudge of the household, their work beginning at five or six in the morning and closing only at ten or eleven at night. Time and again an employer has taken his apprentice out of the night school before he has completed the simple course and all the powers of persuasive argument must be brought to bear to secure the boy's return, that he may obtain the rudiments of an education, at least.

The Workingmen's Welfare Meetings are held the first and fifteenth of each month, these being their two days off work, otherwise they labor seven days a week. The Tabernacle seeks, not only to keep the men away from inferior places of amusement, haunts of vice, etc., but to offer to them the things which a workingman craves to relieve the grinding routine of his existence. There are addresses dealing with questions and events of the day; sometimes music or entertainment by a reader; occasionally films of an instructive nature are shown. Nor is their greatest need forgotten, for what greater service could be rendered them than to point them to Christ, the Friend, the Burden

Bearer, who still pleads with work-weary, sin-sick souls: "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden."

Ruby L. Anderson, Tokyo, Japan.

Vegetarians in China

This Hopo center has certainly begun to buzz with life; sixty-eight baptisms for the district; more than five times as many people coming to worship as formerly and a keen interest on all sides; four new preaching places opened and two new churchbuildings, besides our new Robles Boys' School. Isn't that good news for one year? I feel in my heart much is due to you dear women at home, who have organized the country by districts and are putting in so much time and effort to make all feel their responsibility for the world-wide work. In November the political disturbances upset our woman's work a good deal. Hopo lies in line with one day of approach for the southern soldiers, so many troops passed through. It was uncertain whether there would be fighting or not. Many feared there would be and there was a regular panic. Our house sheltered many valuables; we wondered at the trust the people displayed and felt that for that reason the experience was worth while. The soldiers had to occupy the Confucian Temple, which we rented for our boys' school. The boys had to turn out and crowd their desks, books, etc. into the church, which was near. This made it necessary to move out the women and girls, so we gathered rugs and mats from all over the house and the girls used them to sleep on the floors. Finally I sent them to their homes, as we could not accommodate both girls and goods indefinitely. As study was impossible we have been able to visit in the village and homes more, and have found a great longing and need of the Gospel of Jesus. The people beg us to come again and often. There are so many places to go to and our workers are so few! We are only beginning to get native women trained to help, and I am the only foreign woman (and a busy missionary mother, too!). Our urgent need is for some young woman from America to come and help.

You will be interested to hear something about the vegetarians of this region. Only recently have we come to know about them. They are a sect of Buddhists, abstaining from all animal food, partly because all flesh is evil and partly because they believe in transmigration of souls, and fear they may injure their own ancestors if they should take life from any living thing. Two of the best young women workers we have were about to enter a "Vegetarian Hall" for life had I not accepted them for study in our girls' school. One of them was a "fifth" girl born into a family, so her life was spared as there is some superstition which makes it necessary to do this. At an early age she was given away to be brought up in her future husband's home. The parents-in-law both died, the future husband went to foreign parts when A loi-tse was about sixteen years of age, so she had to return to her own mother. For several years her home folks tried hard to make her marry another man, saying her betrothed must be dead. It was about this time that she first came to chapel and was interested in the Gospel. She did not wish to marry and wanted to support herself

and I found employment for her. Later she entered school and after several years' study here and at Kayin, has been doing Bible woman work acceptably. Recently her husband has returned from abroad and claimed her. We hope to open a school in her village, and she will teach it next year.

Mrs. A. S. Adams, Hopo, China.

Christian Literature

While working on the Bible I read proofs for a new edition of Scripture texts by Rev. J. H. Vinton, topically arranged, and a commentary on Isaiah by Dr. Wade. Of my other literary labors the following is the sum: A Child's Book about Jesus, prepared with the help of my Karen assistant in proof reading; A Life of Christ in the language of the Gospels; A Booklet on Answered Prayer, and one on Loaned Jewels, being a brief account of the Darjeeling disaster when the children of the Lee family were swept away by a land slide. A translation of F. B. Meyers' Daily Homily on Genesis and Exodus, and a translation of the book Daily Strength for Daily Needs, prepared with the help of Mrs. Heptonstall. These have all been printed except the Homily on Exodus, which is ready for the press, and the last four months of Daily Strength. Eight months have been printed, two more months are ready for the press and my part on the last two months is done, but Mrs. Heptonstall's part is not yet completed.

For some months my time has been largely taken up with personal work, for which there is large opportunity here, among the school children, among the Karen families settled around, of whom there is a constantly increasing number, by personal letters, for which there is unlimited opportunity by receiving and talking with Karens from the outlying villages, and by visits to the hospital which is only a short walk from here. In my visits to the hospital I am assisted by a Karen woman, who knows most of the Karen dialects, of which there are many in the Toungoo district.

I am thankful that I still have opportunity to continue my labors in this most needy field. I have often been assured by the Karen women that my booklets on Daily Strength have been very helpful to them. An old Karen pastor on the frontier in a very difficult village, has told me that but for my book on Answered Prayer he thinks he could not have been able to hold on, and a Karen Myooke (District Magistrate), who is far from his family with no fellow Christians near, has also told me of the help he gets from these booklets, and I know that my visits to patients in the hospital, and to Karen families do comfort and strengthen them, and that my talks with school children have helped some of them. So I thank God and take courage.

Harriet N. Eastman, Toungoo, Burma.

Turning Away the Crowd

Never in all my years in China have the women and girls been so accessible. Two and three nights a week all through the year the women and girls have often overflowed the seating and standing capacity of

their side in the Chapel. Sometimes it has been necessary Sunday nights to stand at the doors and turn the girls away in order to make room for the women. It hurts to have to do a thing like that. But the more they are turned away the more they come. The attention and response are often very marked. Certainly we can never complain of dry and dull meetings. Often while the leader is speaking, two or three women who know the Gospel will strike out on their own and preach to the women next to them. The only wise thing the leader can do then is to let them have full swing in their voluntary testimony, always worth so much more than the foreigner's.

We have decided to lengthen our cords and strengthen our stakes. The east end of the church property is now being renovated and fitted for Woman's Work.

We have twelve girls from our own schools in Suifu, Kiating, Yachow and Ningyüan in normal and high school work in this city. We hope that all of these will this year become true helpers in our church and evangelistic work.

Mrs. Emma I. Upcraft, Chentu, China.

Eager Bible Students

In July we held a summer school for women. It is very hard for the women to attend regularly since they have the whole responsibility for the crops, and often for the entire support of large households, but we enrolled forty women who attended from three to twenty days each. Ten came in a body from one outstation.

In January we made a trip visiting and teaching at Thai Phiang and Shak Chin, where we found much warm interest. About twenty women have been baptized at these two places during the year. Our Bible woman at Thai Phiang has been much interested in opening work at a town about eight miles away. In the summer she brought down an idol as evidence that a large household at that place had become Christian. That family proved to be an opening wedge, and now a place has been rented for a chapel there, giving us a new outstation.

In October we went to Changning at Mr. and Mrs. Bousfield's invitation to help with a class of women. There were about twenty-six in attendance and they made good progress. The people were very appreciative and anxious that more such classes should be held at different points. From there we all went together over to Shong Hong in Fukien province to attend the All-Hakka Baptist Native Convention, which was most stirring and helpful.

Miss Louise Campbell, Kaying, China.

A Depleted Force Holding On

During our twenty-seven years on the field I have not seen our force so depleted as now. Miss Ragon is doing her best and we are fortunate in having her at Myitkyina at this time. But a new family should be found for this place, as it is impossible for one alone to do all that should be done. I trust that we need not wait long for a family

to take up this important and promising work. In the meantime I will have to depend largely on the native workers to carry on the work. There is an able corps of faithful workers. They will do their best until a new man arrives. But the work should not be left thus for any length of time.

At present we follow the building of our new schoolhouse and chapel with the greatest interest. The brick and stone foundation is finished, and the posts will be raised within a few days. It is no small undertaking to put up a two-story building, 80 x 38. Timber is getting scarce, and it has to be sawed by hand. Labor is not the best. But we are fortunate in having Dr. Harper here, who is a first-class builder. He has kindly taken charge of all the technical work and we will have a good building for a VII standard school. You are all invited to the dedication a year from now.

O. Hanson, Namkham, Burma.

A White Woman on the Congo

I have gone on all the itinerations with my husband. We took an eighteen-day river trip and eight weeks inland. I was in many places where no white woman had been before. One old chief said, "So there are women in the white man's country." Some of the chiefs claimed me as their child, but most of them gave me the high title of mother—too much honor in either case. It was amusing to see these potentates with their air of high authority when no one of them had more than a hundred grass huts over which to exercise it.

I was glad to be able to relieve the suffering of many women and children who came to me for medicine. The women at the station often bring their babies to me. I think I can claim that I saved the life of one baby. The various relatives were so sure that the child would not survive that they were sleeping in the room with her, according to custom. It was very exasperating to go at night and find so many people in the room, that I could scarcely avoid stepping on their sleeping forms. Although I knew they were consuming oxygen the child needed, it was useless to drive them out as they would only return when my back was turned.

Mr. Metzger hopes to join his wife in the homeland within a few months, and then my husband and I will be alone at Tshumbiri. As always we will need the prayers of our friends.

Mrs. L. F. Wood, Tshumbiri, Africa.

New Work

Just before leaving for America I arranged for the opening of a new station. This was done without a cent of mission money and so successful was the work that now there is an attendance of not less than fifty. A school was also opened in a near-by village without expense to the mission. I was rather proud of this achievement, but while I was away three other places were opened by the head-master, and all have been self-supporting from the start.

The prospects for the future are brighter than ever before. Already we have arranged to open at least three new schools next year, and each one will be self-supporting from the beginning. We plan, as far as possible, to find places for all our pupils who decide to teach. This, in the next few years, ought to honeycomb the whole field with Christian influences.

The teachers of these schools and many of their pupils attending near-by chapels for the Sunday services will open the way for definite evangelistic effort that cannot be without results. We are going to win the confidence, the love and the sympathy of the non-Christians by our schools, and then we are going to win them to our Lord and Saviour by the Gospel of His grace and the power of His Spirit.

Never has my own heart been so full of courage and hope as I face the future. Never has there been a time when prayer and service promised so large fruition.

A. F. Groesbeck, Chaoyang.

A Social Center in China

In a district not far from Shanghai, where the transformation of China from an essentially agricultural country into a great industrial country has begun, the first recreation center along occidental lines is doing its work.

Into this modern industrial center, with its more than thirty factories, have swarmed thirty thousand men, women and children, who live under conditions similar to those in our own industrial cities. The needs arising from these conditions are the same wherever such communities exist. To meet these needs and to help make the necessary adjustments, the Yangtzepoo Social Center will direct its efforts.

The experiment is the outgrowth of the sociology department of Shanghai Baptist College, and is under the direction of Mr. Daniel H. Kulp. Although most of the active workers are members of the faculty and college students, the center has on its directing committees and among its patrons some of the leading Chinese and foreigners in Shanghai.

With community realization and self-direction as its aim, the Settlement reaches men, women and children with its many classes and clubs. All find interest in one or more of its great divisions of work: Recreative, educational, medical and social. All the physical recreation is carried on out of doors, not only during the day, but under electric lights in the evening. Not least in recreation nor in education is the moving picture show.

As in the western social settlement, so in China, is medical work one of the most important features. Dr. Huntley, of the college, directs a dispensary, and in coöperation with the mills and factories, medical service is provided in all the plants. But this good does not stop in the factories; it is carried into the homes of the workers by the Chinese visiting nurse and doctor.

The Center is organizing the Chinese to do things for themselves. The impulse is given by the Settlement, but the achievement is that of the Chinese.

Summarized from a report in the China Press, Dec. 23, 1917.

New Opportunities

At Chucklerpalem we find the Waterbury Memorial of the greatest help in the work there. Each Wednesday we have a meeting for the women, with an average attendance of about seventy. This in a place where two years ago the women called us all kinds of vile names when we went there and would not attend a meeting! We can see a great change, though you would find much to be desired; as, for instance, when a woman gets up in the most impressive part of a meeting and going to the window relieves her mouth of the surplus amount of betel which she has been vigorously chewing! We are hoping that at least one little woman here will soon be baptized. She is ready, waiting to overcome the opposition of her parents.

We sorely need two ladies in this city to look after the schools and Bible work. I ought to be free to make friends with the high caste Hindu and Mohammedan women and visit them. They will not allow a Bible woman to come, but I am welcomed and can, through this friendly service, do much for them, I am sure. Many men are asking me to visit their homes, but I have not the time, though to a limited extent I am leaving the other work more and more to the Indian women and trying to do something in this line. Theosophists are taking up this work, Hindu Social Reformers are doing it, but we Christians are losing our opportunity because we have not the workers for it. **THIS IS OUR OPPORTUNITY!** If lost, it will not come again.

The Home Rule agitation has made quite a difference in the work here, but we believe that it is a time to show that we are the real friends of the people, and though we may be hindered in aggressive preaching for a little time, that it is an opportunity to win friends. Then when things quiet down we will be able to get in the other work. We want to touch not the political questions, but to train men and women for real life. God give us a big vision!

Mrs. W. L. Ferguson, Madras, India.

Practical Work for Christian Endeavorers

In our Christian Endeavor Society we have separate organizations for men and women because there is no chance for development of leadership among the women when they meet with the men. This year for the first time we have had regular, monthly consecration meetings and we are finding them very helpful. People discover they have something to say when they are living in communion with the Master, and it is a good thing to have a monthly overhauling. The women have taken an active part in the two special evangelistic campaigns of the year, when we have met in our several churches for prayer and instruction in methods of presenting the Gospel to non-Christians and have then gone out by twos and threes, telling why we are Christians and what it means to be a Christian, as well as what we get out of it. Every month a band of women take a boat and go to some near-by country town and visit in the homes, telling the story of our Father's love. Once a month, too, on what we call Evangelistic Sunday, our Christian

Endeavor meets early, holds a very short meeting (most of the time being given to prayer), and then we all go out to visit and "publish glad tidings." We have a prayer list in our society, too, to help us to remember all the people for whom we have been asked to pray,—this woman's husband and that one's mother, and some other woman's sons and daughters, our pastor and all the workers, the boys and girls in school and their teachers, those who are away at college, the missionaries who are on furlough, and the new church building we need so imperatively. We are learning, too, that the arm of the Lord is not shortened nor His ear heavy that He cannot hear. The kingdom is coming, even in Shaohsing, not with any flare of trumpets, but surely and steadily.

Mrs. A. H. Ufford, Shaohsing, China.

Chasing a Thief in West China

"Did you ever chase a thief? If you have not you have missed lots of fun and lots of excitement; still I think maybe I prefer to miss the fun. A short time ago our yearly order of groceries came by freight, and because it was so late in the evening when they came we decided to leave them on our back downstairs veranda unopened until morning. During the night Miss —— thought she heard someone on our back veranda trying to drag one of the boxes off. We are all sleeping out on different parts of the upstairs veranda, so can hear noises outside quite plainly. Even though she got up very quietly and went around to the back, the man heard her and jumped off onto the ground. Miss —— then shrieked and, without stopping to put her feet into slippers, ran down the back stairs and after the man. She chased him through our yard into the school yard, through the school yard to the back gate. Here he climbed up the gate post on to the high compound wall and jumped down on the other side to where another man was waiting for him. During the chase Miss —— made several grabs for him, nearly catching him twice. Fortunately she missed him, for if she had caught him he probably would have drawn his knife, which all thieves in China carry. Miss ——'s shriek woke the rest of us and we all jumped and ran, but were too late to help her catch her thief. Then we decided to go around the compound to see if there might not be a companion to the first one on the place. But when Miss —— started to go with us she discovered that she had sprained her ankle in the chase and could not walk. How, when or where, she does not know. So we had to get her to the house and then started off. Miss ——, watching us from the house, said we were a picture for a funny paper, but fortunately there was no one to snap us. I led off with a lantern and dumb bell, which I had picked up on the way; Miss ——, with a stick, came next; following her came our old gate-man, with his little Chinese lantern, with Dr. ——, carrying a broom, in the rear. We found where the man got in. He had managed to climb from the outside to the top of our wall and then with a rope, which he had tied to a tree, he slid down into our compound.

"The man from whose yard the thief came has been ordered by the police to put up a high wall around his place, so that thieves cannot get

in and over into our place. We heard today that the chief of police told him that if the wall was not started in three days he would be tied up. Within the three days the wall was started and is to be good and high. If that place is fixed, the chances for thieves getting into our compound are slight.

"The next day Dr. Tompkins came over with his revolver and made us all practice at target shooting. Of course word will fly that we are practising, which will rather frighten another thief from coming. He then insisted that Miss —— keep his revolver for a while. He filled it with blank cartridges, which will have just as good an effect on the thieves as real ones. Now we have decided to have two Chinese men sleep on the place."

L. Jennie Crawford, Suifu, China.

The New Yachow Church

From any point on the city wall at Yachow, surrounded by myriads of dark heathen homes and temples, can be seen the new Baptist Church whose high tower, rising majestically many feet above all other buildings of the neighborhood and, as it were, standing like a sentinel over the hundreds of benighted citizens or captives of this heathen city, pierces the reeking incense fumes which cover the city like a large smothering blanket. Though appreciated by few; hated by some; tolerated by the majority, this beautiful edifice stands as a living monument to the glory and love of "The True God" and as a lighthouse in a sea of darkness.

It was fitting that the first services held in this church were during the Christmas season when hundreds of people were welcomed to hear the story of God and His love, and the story of the gift of His Son as Saviour of mankind, and to witness the baptism of twenty-two converts.

The Sunday preceding Christmas found the church decorated with flags, a Christmas pine tree and scrolls, and all in readiness for the first service which was held that morning. Following an appropriate sermon by the pastor came the baptism of sixteen students from our boys' school and six older men from outstations, all of whom had just completed a course of Bible study under the direction of Rev. W. E. Bailey and Rev. F. N. Smith and Rev. Dzao. Then came the Lord's Supper.

On Christmas Eve the church was crowded again with people who had come to listen to the church members sing and talk and to see the building and its decorations, the like of which they had never seen. At the same hour the girls' school held an entertainment, to which many native girls and women had been invited.

On Christmas morning the celebration of the birth of Christ took place by singing and recitations by our students from both the boys' and girls' schools; a quartette by the foreigners; and a short sermon. About six hundred people attended this service. At two o'clock in the afternoon the hospital gave an entertainment for the benefit of children from four to ten years old, who came from families not connected with the church. A tree was laden with pop corn, peanuts,

oranges, and little gifts that were handed out to all who came. Mr. Bailey told them the story of Christ's birth and love. About three hundred attended and went away smiling.

The crowning event of the three days came Christmas night, when the church was filled to overflowing. There were eight hundred people in the church and half that many outside trying to get in. The occasion was a lantern lecture on the Life of Christ. Several hymns were first thrown on the screen and it was a noise worth hearing when the crowd blended its many discords.

The church was not opened with the heathen rites and ceremonies usual at the opening of a new church, hospital, or club, but was opened properly and in order, with the idea of worship in the front rank instead of a wordy show and noise.

One who has not lived and tried to build in a place like this can little realize what a strain it is upon a man to attempt foreign building out here. When it is stated that ground was broken in January 1916; that the corner stone was not laid until eleven months later (December, 1916); that the church was not entirely finished until January, 1918, one might not understand why it took so long to build such a small church. The reason, however, is that when a man takes your money and promises to deliver enough bricks to build the church in a few months, you find that he delivers them with difficulty in two years. Promises amount to nothing out here, and bricks come slowly when made by hand and by untrustworthy men. The same can be said of the lumber, which, when it does finally come, is in logs and must be sawed and planed by hand; the same with stone, lime and all materials. The hardware was ordered about two years ago from Chicago, but up to date not a nail of it has gotten much more than half way to Yachow.

When you have brick, you have no mortar, when you have mortar you can get no bricks; when you have both brick and mortar you find your bricklayers have either left you or refuse to work because of a thousand and one small reasons. When you have bricks, mortar and bricklayers, you find you cannot go ahead because the carpenters are on a strike, sick, or in jail; and if you happen to have them you probably find the saw men have no lumber ready or perhaps somebody has run away with the nails. Then when you have the carpenters and lumber, and the bricks and the layers, you find neither can go on because the stone men either have no stone ready or they are not on the job to lay it. Then perhaps you have all the materials and workmen—as you suppose when you leave at the end of a day—and wake up some morning to find all workmen refusing to work. The reason is sometimes as easy to get at as the reason for the green cheese in the moon. More than once it has been necessary to have some of the workmen put into jail for a day or so to get them to behave, and perhaps finally they are brought back to work with a policeman standing over them. And so after two years of much talk, worry and planning one can have a nice building of this sort. Such is the life of a pastor who must build his own church in this part of China.

The mission has reason to be proud of the church Mr. Bailey has built for us, and with him we hope that from now on the church may mean more than it has ever meant before to our membership of three

hundred ninety-five and others who may not yet be numbered among us.

Of the entire cost the natives contributed about one thousand dollars Mexican. I voice Mr. Bailey's sentiments, I am sure, when I say he appreciates the love and interest of all those good friends at home who have taken such a large part in this enterprise.

Dr. G. G. Davitt, Yachow, China.

A New Problem

In July came the invasion of the American Seventh Day Adventists into the Northern part of this field at Myanaung, sixty miles distant by railway. Mr. and Mrs. Breakner, S. D. A. missionaries, came into our services in that outstation and chased up the Christians in their homes during the week for three and a half weeks before I was informed of their presence in that town. I found it out then only by a casual surprise visit to the outstation to see how the work was going on. I found that by insidious methods, representing themselves to be Americans and Baptists and friendly and keeping me uninformed of their machinations, they had succeeded in getting three of the Christians there into their so-called classes for Bible study, which was simply a means of teaching them their longer catechism and chasing up the proof texts in the Bible. Our people were wholly unprepared to meet them on their own ground, and they have succeeded by this process and by doubling the pay from twenty rupees to forty rupees to capture the preacher, Saya Po Mya, and wife, his brother, Paw U, and two Karens, Than Myaung and wife, a total of five to show for their work of proselyting. I must protest against the work of these so-called missionaries, who are giving the bulk of their time to proselyting the converts already won from heathenism by other Mission Boards. They should be compelled either to give up these proselyting methods or to be disfellowshipped by the other Boards. Certainly we missionaries cannot fellowship people who so traduce the Gospel of Christ and divide the church in the foreign field.

John E. Cummings, Henzada, Burma.

A Good Year

The past year has been the finest in our term of service. The final report of the Associational year showed one hundred seventy-nine baptisms on the field as against one hundred four, which had been the highest number in the history of the station. This was partly fruit left un-gathered while we were home, but it was largely due to the reorganized work on the field. Four pastors spent four months touring the churches and helping them in all phases of their church life. Also much was due to the four evangelists whom we have out on the field at work. The same plan of work is being carried out this year, but it does not promise as large a return from the churches, though the prospects from the evangelistic campaign are greater this year than last. It is too early for me to prophesy any number. The work in the school is also pro-

gressing. A week ago there were seventeen boys and girls baptized from the station school. One pastor wrote in over a month ago that he had baptized twenty this year. There have been smaller numbers gathered in here and there, but I will not now attempt to foretell what measure the Lord is going to measure out to us this year.

We are getting ready for a special evangelistic effort for next year in coöperation with the All Burma Campaign, which is being prayed for and planned for in the hopes that the special blessings which the Lord has recently showered upon India, Korea, China, and Japan may also come to Burma.

C. E. Chaney, Maubin, Burma.

A New Attitude

I recently called on the father of one of our graduates. I happened along about dinner time, and of course was urged to remain to the meal. The conversation turned to mission work. He made the following remarkable acknowledgment: "We used to hate you missionaries to death, but since we got to know you and your work, it is all changed—you seem just like one of us." He said that it was what we were doing to benefit the Chinese that had changed hatred into affection. He added that he was advising the directors of their township school to turn it and the funds over to us, and let us make a real school of it.

A. F. Groesbeck, Chaoyang, China.

A Portrait

The sun was almost touching the tops of the mountains in the west as he came along the road in front of our house. He was elegantly dressed. His father for years was the most popular teacher of the classics in the city. He saw me and came in. He was an old friend, but there was a new eagerness in his welcome. He had been reading the Bible. He had come to believe, but how could he break with age-long custom? He went on to say that many of his friends, too, were longing for the day when the shackles would be broken. I said, "Let us commit this to the Lord," and there we bowed our heads and prayed. Will you not also pray, not only for this man, but for all who would be free?

A. F. Groesbeck, Chaoyang, China.

"A Born Baptist!"

There have been five baptisms from the school children. The experience of one of them, Maung Po Sein, is interesting. When asked how long he had loved the Lord Jesus, he replied, "From the day that I was born." This on the face of it looks like a new thing under the sun, a born Baptist. It was the first time that I had ever heard that expression from anybody, but I understood him to mean that at no time of his life had he been conscious of not loving the Saviour. Considering his circumstances, I can readily believe that to be true. He is the son

of Christian parents, was brought up in a Christian home in a quiet village, in a Christian school of which his father was teacher. A Christian atmosphere has surrounded him from the day of his birth and his little soul had responded to it. His father was a Chin orphan, whom the elder Mrs. Thomas brought over from Sandoway. His mother is the daughter of Burman Christian parents. Their home life has been very happy. As I say, it is the only experience of the kind that I have known in thirty years. It is good to know one clear case of that kind, for it shows the value of our little village schools and the quality of their possible contribution to our central station school.

Rev. J. E. Cummings, Henzada, Burma.

At a Lonely Outpost

It has been a year of testing to me as to many another. Just at present all other events seem to be swallowed up in the fact that Miss Roeder has just gone home on furlough and left me to live here alone and carry responsibilities and work which, if properly done, would tax the strength of two people. Under the circumstances it is rather difficult to put on rose-colored spectacles and write a glowing report of the year's work. The clock ticks too loudly, the room is too still, the house seems too lonely, and my rose-colored glasses have been mislaid; yet even so I can thank the Lord for every event which has strengthened my faith and taught me a more complete dependence upon Him.

The Yachow Women's School was opened in October. Probably this is the most significant thing for the future of the work here. One of the students, Mrs. Ngan, who came with Miss Roeder from Hanyang as girls' school cook, is now matron in the girls' school and takes time for study in the Women's School. Another student is Mrs. Fay, the wife of the student who expects to go to Rochester Seminary after graduating from Chengtu Union University next June. In former years it was not considered necessary for a university graduate to have his wife taught to read, but we hope to institute a new order of things where the wife will work for the salvation of the women and girls, while her husband works among the men.

The three day pupils are less promising than the boarders. One smokes opium. Another is an inveterate gambler, who is in a fair way to ruin her husband's business. He urged her to come to school and she came regularly for several weeks; then one of her friends gave a feast, which proved the downfall of Mrs. Lun, for she began to gamble again and now she has stopped attending school.

Now that Miss Roeder has gone on furlough I have taken over the care of the girls' school. I have been so familiar with her girls that all along they have seemed to belong almost as much to me as to her and I hope things will move along quietly in the familiar grooves without any radical changes.

The morning when Miss Roeder left was dreary and drizzly and before daylight the women, school girls and I went down to the raft to see her off on her long, perilous journey to America. It was hard to

have her go alone, without even a trusted servant. The country is so unsettled and travel so dangerous that our cook refused to go to Suifu and she had to take a man whom she did not know. Yesterday I received a telegram saying she had arrived safely in Suifu, and although the road is more dangerous below Suifu I feel better about her because she is to travel in company with Mr. and Mrs. Graham and perhaps Miss Page.

Jennie L. Cody, Yachowfu, China.

A New Tribe Ready for the Message

We are hoping for a worker to take advantage of the wonderful opportunity presented by the Gurkhas. The Government has encouraged the Gurkhas to settle here and we have now several thousand of these sturdy little people from the Himalayas. All the roads leading from Myitkyina are lined with their farms. Last year five hundred thirty-eight households paid house tax in Myitkyina; this does not include those in business in town, only the farmers. I have not been able to learn the number of settlers in the several outposts where there are large colonies. They are here in large numbers. Many are willing to listen and ours is the only mission in the district. There is nothing to hinder work among them but the lack of a worker! The school has grown from seventy-two, reported last year, to ninety-six actually present today. We have had one hundred ten enrolled during the year.

Stella T. Ragon, Myitkyina, Burma.

Working Under Difficulties

During the past year our health has suffered severely here, and although we spent the hottest month in a cooler place while on tour, and felt much stronger when we got back, yet we had such a run of hard work for several months after our return that in six months' time wife and child were in poor health, and I could hardly attend to my work—just forcing myself in pain and misery to do some important and imperatively needed medical and surgical work, as well as teaching Bible lessons, doing mission accounts, etc.; so to prevent an utter breakdown we went away to our outstation in Loilem for the month of October, where I spent the month in balancing books, getting out our financial report, and in mission official correspondence. By the end of October I felt much better, so we returned to Mongnai. In a short time my back and feet began to give me trouble again, so I decided to ask for a furlough in order to get proper medical and surgical treatment in America, away from the harassments of frontier missionary life and where the better climate would help us all. The Reference Committee have now voted us our furlough, to take place this spring, so we hope to see you this year sometime if possible.

H. C. Gibbens, M. D., Mongnai, Burma.

Bible Study Classes

After the summer I was glad to take up work for the women and had a two months' class with them. One woman came daily, a long way across the city, to attend one Bible lesson; and one well-to-do non-Christian woman, whose husband is a scribe in a distant city, entered the class with her little slave girl attending her, to learn what the Christian religion teaches. I started her in John, but it was not long before she asked and received permission to enter every Bible lesson going on in the class, and was committing to memory hymns, psalms, the beatitudes and other portions. She has now put away all forms of idolatry from her home and is attending church regularly, telling me it is her purpose to serve the living God.

This report would hardly be complete without some mention of the Sunday School class in English Bible for young men, which has come to take such a large place in my heart. The class at Sunday School hour is made up of Christian teachers from our Boys' Academy, non-Christian teachers from the Government Normal Schools, business men and doctors, with whom I have taken up the life of Christ in class, while they have been translating Old Testament stories during the week for my correction, and twice a month come to my home for general conversation. The afternoon class thus far has been composed of non-Christian students from the Government Normal School, who are nearly ready to go out as teachers. I have seldom found a more interesting or more interested class than this. Both classes are teeming with opportunity—may I be faithful in dealing with them.

Mrs. J. R. Goddard, Shaohsing, China.

Steadfast Through Persecution

One of the High School boys was baptized against the wishes of his people in December, 1917. They turned him out completely at first, but soon began sending for him and he never failed to go. They tried in one way or another to make him renounce his faith, but did not give him any money or clothing or pay his bills. He held out unwaveringly, but his nervous system was not able to stand the strain. He could not sleep and sometimes could not eat, and then he had times when he did not quite know what he was doing. One brother who had volunteered was with the Burmese Pioneers, now on their way to the front. While stationed at Maymyo for training he had been considering this matter of religion and was baptized while this younger brother, the school boy, was at Maymyo for his health. The family, however, was not won over. In October the school boy was taken very ill and for nearly two weeks his life hung in the balance. Twice we thought the end was near and I sent messengers to his home. At first there was no response, but when I wired at his request his father came. When the boy was better he was taken home, and now my boy is back in school again after nearly two months and seems to be very well and is certainly happy.

Bertha E. Davis, Myingyan, Burma.

Mountain Tribes

Within two months of our return after furlough, two schools that had been closed during our absence were reopened, and another was started in a large village out on the foot-hills. Each of these is now being taught by a Christian Garo. The one who has been in the work longest, now speaks the Abor language well and the others are learning it. Every place that has a school becomes an evangelistic center as soon as the teacher can speak the language well enough to impart the Truth to the people. Each place is also a medical dispensary on a modest scale.

Our students are taught Assamese, as well as to read their own language. Considering the many distractions among which they have to study, the progress the pupils are making is indeed gratifying.

The World War, which is preventing the British Government from carrying out its advance plans among the Abor tribes, may hinder our progress among them in their mountain home. Yet the time is not far off when our aims will be realized. It is our hope and prayer that the Mission will be in a condition to assume the larger burden and measure up to the wider opportunity as soon as the doors are opened.

L. W. B. Jackman, Sadiya, Assam.

A Tidal Wave

Our great set-back this fall was the terrible typhoon and flood, which came on the first day of October. Here at Haramachi our fences all went down and there was some damage to the roof, windows and garden. A neighbor's roof landed in our front yard. Both our Tsukijima and Fukagawa kindergartens were badly flooded; the water came up over four feet high inside the houses. It was caused by a tidal wave and the water beat against the houses with great force. Tsukijima is a narrow island and from the sea-side, half way across, the houses were utterly destroyed. Nobody knows how many people were washed away and we cannot tell how many of our kindergarten children were among the number. Fortunately the house we rent for the kindergarten is on the river side, so it stood the shock. The teachers who live there took refuge in the second story. But there is no second story in the Fukagawa house, so the teachers and care-taker, who live there, were barely rescued in time. They were immersed in water up to their necks. Fukagawa is further inland, so that the wave had lost some of its force and the houses were not destroyed.

In two ways the storm was a blow to our work. First, in the destruction of material. Many valuable records which cannot be replaced were destroyed; all the paper occupation material was a dirty, pulpy mess; many of the blocks were washed away and those that are left look as though they had been through a flood. A little kindergarten girl, living next door to the Tsukijima school, during the flood saw some kindergarten blocks floating away and she screamed about them until her sister went out into the water, waist-deep, to rescue them. Her mother said she had no concern for her own clothing

and toys, but only for the kindergarten things that were floating away. Worst of all, our two organs were soaked and rusted and cost a great deal to be repaired.

The second way the storm affected us was by decreasing the attendance in these two kindergartens. This for three reasons: (1) Some of the children were drowned. (2) Many families moved away or fled because their houses were destroyed. (3) Many are so impoverished by the flood that they cannot afford to pay the small kindergarten tuition. We have now half as many children in each kindergarten as we had before the flood. We may be able to make this up in the spring but not before, as new children seldom enter during the cold weather.

Harriett Dithridge, Tokyo, Japan.

Noon Hour Preaching

The evangelistic work of the Yokohama Mission is keeping steady pace with the city's industrial growth. Factories employing several hundred men have invited us to preach to the workers during the noon hour. In Kawasaki we have the same privilege and opportunity. Employers say they are giving us time they cannot well spare, but we hope for more in the future.

C. H. D. Fisher, Yokohama, Japan.

Prohibition Taught by a Convert

The Christian Endeavor has taken on new life and on Sunday afternoon, conducts an evangelistic meeting, and through its contributions, is aiding materially in the church work.

The most encouraging outstation is Ko-gyiao, where in spite of persecution from relatives of the Christians, silent opposition on the part of the ruling classes, proselyting on the part of the Catholics, the work has gone on steadily. The number and worth of the women connected with this church is notable. The preacher's wife has been trained in our schools and the preacher is one of our most earnest evangelists.

Recently a young man, who was injured in a drunken row, was taken to the hospital for treatment. When his mother brought him in, she said, "I want you to take his clothes away from him, and not let him have them again until he believes the Gospel." While in the hospital he heard enough about Christianity to make him want to attend church. His wife and mother are both members of another church, but they wanted him to attend ours because they knew how strong our men are against the use of wine in any form.

Another young man has just celebrated his third anniversary of freedom from the drink habit. After telling what the break with wine meant to him, financially, physically and spiritually, he gave all Christians present new hymn books and to all non-Christian members in the gathering, anti-wine and anti-cigarette literature.

A. F. Ufford, Shaohsing, China.

Teacher and Pupils Growing in Power

In some ways the past year has been the best of all my years in China. My increased ability to use the language has added to the joy of my work, and has enabled me to come into more intimate relations with the men. I have been studying Chinese folk lore, historical traditions, superstitions and religious practises, and so am better able to understand the people, their thoughts, ideals, common beliefs, and needs more than before, and to present Christian truth more sympathetically.

The seminary now has its most promising group of men. It is a gratifying sign that the class room discussions are more animated, and the men more alive. They are doing more individual thinking and are showing a vital interest in the work.

C. L. Bromley, Shanghai, China.

Indian Volunteers in Mesopotamia

During the past month a number of our Christians have volunteered to go to Mesopotamia to help the Government develop that land and to hold the country taken from the Turks. They went with some fear and the wives of the men have cried upon their necks, just as the wives of American men cried upon their necks when they have gone into the war zone. Our Indian men, however, are just as brave as our American men, and they have just as much faith in the strength of their Heavenly Father and in His willingness to care for them. These young men were just able to read simple stories. In their hamlet life, they have had the school teacher read the Bible for them. They have not read it much themselves as it is somewhat difficult for them to comprehend; but before they went they bought a Bible and with glowing faces came and showed it to me, stating that now they would get together every day and read it and pray, not only for themselves, but for their people here at Ongole and for the church. Some of these men went so far as to instruct the Government to send part of their pay every month as a subscription to the Ongole Town Church.

Rev. J. M. Baker, Ongole, India.

Recruiting Among Karen Baptists

We have been greatly handicapped in our school work this year, losing both Miss Pennington and Mr. Rowlands from the most important work in it, and the recruiting has also hit us very hard. We have just sent off several of our best young men from the Tenth Standard,—the last year in the high school,—and I am just sending six more for examination and enlistment. These are for the "70th Burma Rifles,"—the regular army infantry,—we have contributed a large number also for the "Sappers and Miners," the Military Police and the "Indian Defence Force."

The Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner have asked me to take charge of the recruiting entire, as far as the Karens are concerned

in our field, as respects the "Burma Rifles" and that is the body which is most urgently needed at this stage. Our pastors and head men were in recently at a meeting called for the purpose and went over the whole situation thoroughly and voted to raise five hundred at least.

However, we have so organized the work that except for the first few weeks it will not keep me from my other mission work. During the thickest of it, we have made three tours with choir, band and pastors, who volunteer to go with us on evangelistic tours among the heathen. This has been within three weeks, embracing the holiday season, when the pupils can best be spared. We hope to go on three more of the same kind, besides one with our seminary students, at the close of their year's work, the last of January. During one such, recently, we had the pleasure of visiting a church which has been out of fellowship with us since several years before we came to Burma, and which we have been earnestly trying to conciliate. Now they decided to come back and send in their letter at the next Association meeting in February.

Since our return, our people have taken a heavy load on themselves to raise one hundred fifty thousand rupees—for a new brick chapel and school building, but giving us three years to work it out. Owing to the war and numerous other requirements, we have not really got down to work on it yet, though we are getting things into shape to secure the money.

C. A. Nichols, D. D., Bassein, Burma.

A Trying Year

The year 1917 was in many respects a very trying year for us on the Kurnool field. The great flood in October of the preceding year, which swept away the bridge across the Handry River and submerged one half the town, deluged the country on all sides and ruined the spring harvests, causing widespread suffering and want. The phenomenal rise in the price of all food-stuffs and practically all articles of merchandise, has not only made it exceedingly difficult to carry on the boarding schools, but has affected very seriously the livelihood of the Christian community throughout the district. Just at the close of the year plague broke out in some of the villages west of Kurnool and two of the villages in which we have Christians were ordered by the authorities to be evacuated, and the people forced to camp out in the surrounding fields in temporary huts and sheds. This means the closing of our schools in those villages and great hardship and suffering for all the poor people. In one of the villages one hundred eighteen deaths have been reported up to date, but, we are thankful to say, our Christians have thus far escaped. How far this terrible scourge will spread and what the end will be, it is impossible to say at this time, but God keeps watch over His own and we will not fear. Notwithstanding all the obstacles, the work has continued to move on, no backward step has been taken, and progress has been marked along many lines.

We hope to establish a new church this year in one of the important centers. The people are eager for it. A complete revision of our

church rolls has been carried out during the year which has reduced our membership for the whole field from two thousand four hundred nine to two thousand one hundred fifty-nine. As the harvests were very poor all over the field on account of the floods the contributions of our Christians were considerably reduced as compared with last year, which was a banner year. Nevertheless the total amounts to Rs one thousand sixty-two. The Kurnool Gospel Extension Society continued its good work, supporting thirty-eight village teachers and one preacher and aiding three churches.

The Coles Centennial Church. One of the great events of the year was the laying of the foundation stone of the Coles Centennial Church on November 3. Our beloved senior missionary of the district, Rev. John Newcomb, better known as "Uncle John" laid the stone "well and truly." The Rev. E. P. Emmet, M. A. of the S. P. G. Mission, Kurnool, presided as chairman and delivered an eloquent address. Rev. and Mrs. Rockwood with their trained choir of high school teachers and students furnished the music for the occasion. The writer delivered an address on "**The Coles Centennial Church—Its Meaning and Message.**" Many of the leading Hindu and Mohammedan gentlemen of the town and a great gathering of our Christian people from all over the field, were present to witness the impressive ceremony. Meantime the walls of the church are rapidly rising, the building is taking form and shape and beginning already to reveal the beauty and stateliness of the structure.

W. A. Stanton, Kurnool, South India.

A Transformation

Year by year, the changes seem small; but looking back over the two decades, seeing things as they were when we arrived in the station, and then casting an eye over the whole as it is today, what wonderful changes one finds. It is a transformation! Much, much remains to be done; but there is great encouragement in the contemplation of what has been accomplished. Great hopes that we had for the extension of the work have not found fruition; but if much has failed there has still been a steady reaching forward towards the goal, and today in this jungle station far away from any center of busy commercial life there is a Christian community that is steadily growing in strength, throwing out a light, the purity and brightness of which is gradually influencing the darkness that envelops the non-Christian population that surrounds it. This growth is all the more in that during the whole of those twenty years the mission staff that has guided the work of the station, in which so many departments are represented consists of two, the missionary and his wife.

The status of the central school can be understood by the following quotations from the entries made by the Government Inspector in the inspection book. "The general progress of the school was very fair, and in consideration of the good organization, discipline, supervision in hostel, all which cost a great deal of expenditure to the mission, an

increase of twenty-five per cent over the allotment of grant will be recommended."

Although we have had many disappointments in this department, we have had our encouragements also. For many of those who went out from the school in this jungle station are now holding positions of trust in other centers. One of our young girls is entering upon her fourth year of study in the Madras Royapuram Medical College, and we can look forward to the time when she will be a valuable assistant in the Etta Waterbury Hospital.

Although there are not many names upon the church roll of membership the attendance is characterized by a peculiar feature in that in connection with the mission so many trades are represented; and we can claim for the mission the fact that the men who hold positions, such as masons, carpenters, agriculturists and Government Clerks, are spoken of as particularly clever in their work, having been trained under the special direction of the Industrial Department that has ever formed so important a feature in the development of the work in this station. The fine block of buildings comprising the Etta Waterbury Hospital was erected without the aid of outside labor. The masons and carpenters were trained to their work by the supervisor. All the furniture in the building consisting of plate glass instrument cases, operating tables, and specially planned beds, were made in the same way. Is it any wonder that men who were found capable of such work are now in demand throughout the community? It is hard for those at home to realize what all this means. Perhaps when I tell that not even a trustworthy brick could be made by these same men when they began, you may be able to form some idea of what a task this training has meant. Nor is the hospital compound the only one that claims our notice. Half a mile up the road is a neat Christian village, which is under the sanitary inspection of the mission doctor. It is pure, fresh, and clean. A European might live there without discomfort. The influence that those buildings with their cleanliness and effort at outward beauty has had upon the community is surprising. Twenty years ago on every side we found thatched mud huts, dirty and unkempt. Many of these remain, but here and there the eye is refreshed by the sight of some pretty white building where the premises are cleanly, and some device of Indian ornamentation shows that there is a reaching forth towards some idea of the beautiful. A recent visitor writes: "The group of white buildings will always remain in my mind as symbolizing something very pure among the jungle people."

The boarding school children are a busy lot; not only do they cook their food and keep their bodies and buildings in spotless cleanliness, but they cut and store away the large field of hay for the hot season, raise their own vegetables, and keep the compound, fully twenty acres of land, in order. Do not think that all their time is spent in hard work. They have their badminton and tennis courts, their football and gymnastic apparatus, and are among the dearest, happiest lads I know.

F. W. Stait, Udayagiri, South India.

The Definite Purpose

But everywhere and all the time we strike the evangelistic note. Christ is humanity's greatest need and the Gospel is the world's greatest message. Evangelism runs like a golden cord through our whole program and gives direction and definiteness of purpose to all our activity. All our work is shot through with the Gospel message. We are not satisfied to simply "fill up the small gaps of a thousand minor needs." We dare not be neglectful of these needs. But infinitely more "we are here to fill up one appalling emptiness with the glorious presence of the Lord Jesus Christ." In every school, in every class, in every gathering of whatever nature definite provision is made for making the Gospel appeal.

W. Axling, Tokyo, Japan.

MISSIONARY QUOTATIONS

"Unless Jesus Christ is Lord of all, he is not Lord at all."

"The first work of the whole Church is to give the gospel to the whole world."

"Christ alone can save the world, but Christ cannot save the world alone."

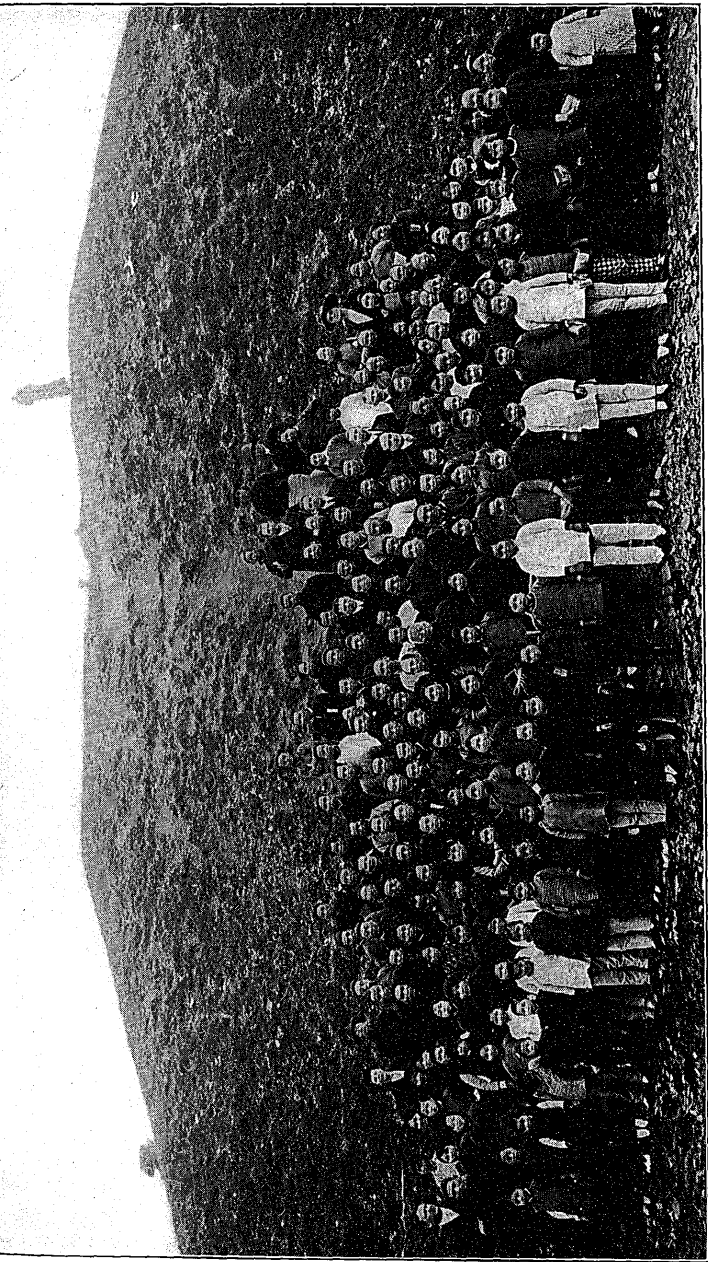
"No interest in missions? The only explanation is either inexcusable ignorance or wilful disobedience."

"The Kingdom of God is waiting for the hard-earned leisure of the business man."

"We need to save the world in order to save America spiritually."

"The church that forgets itself in its passion for others will in that forgetfulness find itself."

"The man who does not believe in missions had better burn up his New Testament, for it is a record of missions."



A GROUP OF CHINESE CHRISTIANS NEAR NINGPO, EAST CHINA

The Definite Purpose

But everywhere and all the time we strike the evangelistic note. Christ is humanity's greatest need and the Gospel is the world's greatest message. Evangelism runs like a golden cord through our whole program and gives direction and definiteness of purpose to all our activity. All our work is shot through with the Gospel message. We are not satisfied to simply "fill up the small gaps of a thousand minor needs." We dare not be neglectful of these needs. But infinitely more "we are here to fill up one appalling emptiness with the glorious presence of the Lord Jesus Christ." In every school, in every class, in every gathering of whatever nature definite provision is made for making the Gospel appeal.

W. Axling, Tokyo, Japan.

MISSIONARY QUOTATIONS

"Unless Jesus Christ is Lord of all, he is not Lord at all."

"The first work of the whole Church is to give the gospel to the whole world."

"Christ alone can save the world, but Christ cannot save the world alone."

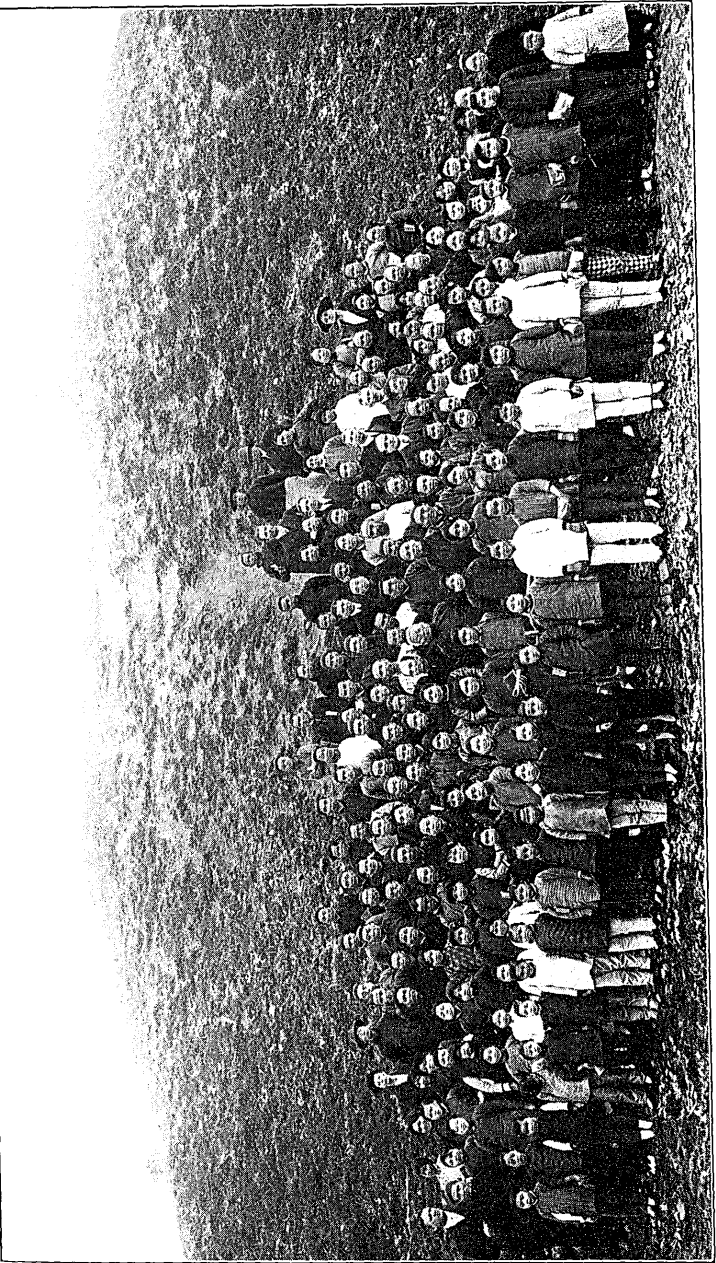
"No interest in missions? The only explanation is either inexcusable ignorance or wilful disobedience."

"The Kingdom of God is waiting for the hard-earned leisure of the business man."

"We need to save the world in order to save America spiritually."

"The church that forgets itself in its passion for others will in that forgetfulness find itself."

"The man who does not believe in missions had better burn up his New Testament, for it is a record of missions."



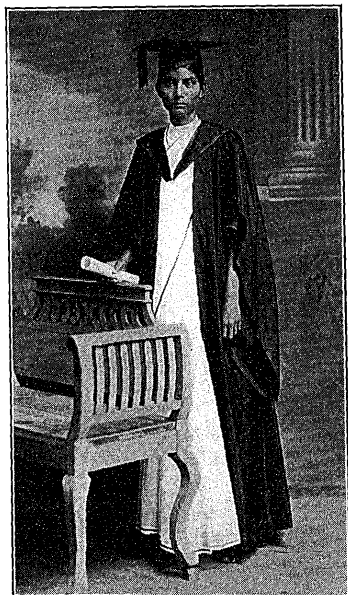
A GROUP OF CHINESE CHRISTIANS NEAR NINGPO, EAST CHINA







FIRST GRADUATING CLASS
KINDERGARTEN NORMAL DEPARTMENT
HANGCHOW GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL



MULLALI BEATRICE, B.A.
CLASS OF 1917—WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN
COLLEGE—MADRAS



WHICH SHALL IT BE FOR THE ORIENT?
THE FOUR ABOVE OR THE FOUR BELOW?

OUR HONORED DEAD

CAPT. LUKE BICKEL	Japan	May 11, 1917
REV. F. C. BRIGGS	Japan	January 20, 1918
MISS KATHERINE F. EVANS	Burma	March 11, 1918
MISS HARRIET E. HAWKES	Burma	November 11, 1917
MISS SARAH J. HIGBY	Burma	July 23, 1917
MRS. D. A. W. SMITH	Burma	March 18, 1918
REV. W. S. SWEET	China	September 28, 1917
MISS M. A. WHITMAN	Japan	December 16, 1917

"I have fought a good fight,
I have finished my course,
I have kept the faith."

FIELD HOSPITALS

The American Red Cross has recruited, organized and equipped for service in France, 42 base hospital units with a total personnel of 10,000 men and women.

It is estimated that there are, along the Western Front, at least 3,500 war hospitals.

Christian forces of United States and Canada have established during 100 years only 862 hospitals and dispensaries in the Orient with a personnel of 500 men and women.

In the United States there is 1 physician to every 600 of the population; in non-Christian lands there is 1 medical missionary to every 2,500,000 people.

Last year 2,000,000 men died on battle fields. During the same time, 33,000,000 people died without Christ on mission fields. We are rightfully concerned about the 2,000,000—how about the 33,000,000?

CHAPTER II

FIELD HOSPITALS AND THEIR UNITS

"More lives are lost through disease in war than from the shot and shell on the battlefield." More lives are being lost today through disease, caused and augmented by ignorance, superstition and fear, than are being lost in the war in Europe. It is a "world service" we are rendering wherever along our battleline there is a field hospital or dispensary established, through whose ministry bodies are healed and the knowledge of sanitation, hygiene and medicine passed on to others. This is an important contribution in world service, but more vital still is the fact that, through these hospitals, souls sick and black with sin are made whole and clean—fitted to take their places in the Christian world of today.

For the number of hospitals and dispensaries on our battleline and the personnel of the units serving in each, the reader is referred to "The Guide Book" and "Our Work in the Orient." There is opportunity here to report only a few of the outstanding events of the past twelve months.

The Kinhwa Hospital

The year has been one of progress in all lines—the reputation of the hospital; the increase in the number of out- and in-patients; additional equipment and an increase in staff; more efficient methods of work and administration; the coming of Miss Hewey to take up the regular work next year; the increased interest in the evangelistic work; a placing of greater responsibility upon the Chinese doctors; and their splendid work during the summer absence of the foreign physician. The earnings of the hospital and dispensary have also grown, and were it not for the enormous expense of supplies caused by the war, the hospital could show a good balance to its credit.

The treatments given this year total sixteen thousand two hundred twenty-six, and are nearly five thousand more than last year, and the in-patients about sixty more than in 1916. Next month we graduate the first nurse to complete the three-year course.

Charles F. MacKenzie, M. D., Kinhwa, China.

Two Practical Gifts

The first thing which stands out prominently, as we look back over the year, is the return of Dr. Benjamin to the hospital staff. Her coming enabled me to go to Madras to take a three-months' course in eye work, which will be of invaluable help to us.

During the year we admitted one thousand ninety-six patients into the hospital, one hundred ninety of which were maternity cases. There have been one hundred sixty-six operations. Our wards accommodate both low and high caste Hindus, Mohammedans and Indian Christians. Those who object to this arrangement have the privilege of paying for a private room. Our new maternity ward was finished in the early part of the year and has been in constant use.

In July our new Ford car, so kindly made possible by a friend, was purchased and we are planning to open two new dispensaries, one fifteen miles from here and the other eighteen miles west. We have visited both places and the people are eager to have us come, and are willing to furnish the house for our use.

Previously we reported the piece of land given us by Mr. Reddy, a friend of the hospital. There seemed to be some difficulty about the deed and we were not able to procure it. In November he died, leaving us the land without restrictions and Rs. six thousand to build an inn for the relatives of the patients out of town and Rs. one hundred a year for blankets for the hospital.

Anna Degenring, M. D., Nellore, India.

The Nellore Nurses' Training School

The completion of the new nurses' home in February made it possible for us to admit more nurses. We have sixteen in the school and three of our graduates as assistants. Classes have been held regularly throughout the year and the practical work goes on in the wards every day. The South India Nurses' Examination was held in February, four of our girls taking it. All passed with credit and one with distinction.

Annie S. Magilton, Nellore, India.

A New Field Hospital

The Ellen Mitchell Memorial Maternity Hospital is in Moulmein, Burma. The buildings have been started during the past year and are now well under way. Dr. Martha Gifford, of New York State, Miss Selma Maxville, a trained nurse from St. Louis, and Ma Hla Yin, a Talain young woman, who has completed nurse's training in America, are in charge. In all Burma this is our only woman's hospital, and there is unlimited opportunity, not only to care for patients in that vicinity, but to train nurses who will go into every village teaching the proper care of children, and the common rules of hygiene and sanitation.

Patients Who Recommended Their Doctor

Last year when we opened the hospital the first patient was an old gentleman. For many years he had been almost blind. An eye disease had turned his lower lids in toward the eye ball, which was continually scraped by the lashes. Everybody knows how painful it is and how little one can see if he has a bit of dust or a hair in his eye. Here is a man who for many years had both eyes full of lashes. A simple operation on both eyes and about fifteen days in one of these clean, beds turned his lids out the way they ought to be, and, as he says, restored his eyesight. The first day he was out of the hospital he walked all around the city to see his friends whom he had not been able to see for years, and to show them what the mission's doctor had done with his knife.

Six months later his little granddaughter "was taken ill suddenly," as they said. The fact was she had been sick for seven weeks. At first they thought it was a slight affair and called one after another several native doctors or quacks as we would call them, until six had seen her. Each waited his turn and without consultation with any of the others prescribed roots, sticks, sand, powdered bone, wasps, snake skins and ox gall.

As usual, when death is near, they called the mission doctor. During the eight weeks that had elapsed since the onset of the disease the appendix had gotten worse and worse until finally it dropped off, permitting the intestinal contents to pour into the abdominal cavity. After assuring them that no amount of medicine nor any sum of money would save her life, and that she had a small chance if she would have an operation, they agreed to take the chance, reasoning that since she was practically dead anyhow why not let the doctor have a trial. The father carried her in his arms, the half-starved and half-dead little thing trying to smile, and placed her in our care. Upon the operating table we found that our diagnosis had been correct. So sure were they that she would die that they went ahead with the funeral preparation such as "buying the boards," as they say, or arranging for the casket as we would say, and had some tailors busy night and day making grave clothes. She did linger close to death's door for three or four days, but finally began to improve so that by the twenty-fifth day she was ready to walk home with no aches nor pains and looking rosy and fat.

Now that the grandfather "had been cut and cured" and since the granddaughter "had been cut open and her inners cured," as they put it, it was high time all the natives knew that the mission doctor had a knife not to be feared. Accordingly they had a scroll made telling in a flowery language how their lives had been saved and that all should come without hesitation to the foreign doctor, who could cure any disease. The little girl is now a member of our girls' school.

This is the kind of work you are sharing with us out here, and the kind of work your gifts are making possible.

G. S. Davitt, M. D., Yachowfu, China.

Steady Progress

The work in the hospital keeps me very busy. We have a daily dispensary with from forty to sixty patients each day. We have a Chinese graduate physician as assistant, and two graduate nurses. One of the nurses has charge of the medicine room, the other of the women's clinic room. The doctor has charge of the men's clinic, with the assistance of the pupil nurses. We have five pupil nurses, who do all the regular work of the hospital and dispensary. They are all bright, interesting women and take a great interest in their work. We have besides these, a Bible woman and an evangelist. The evangelist was formerly Dr. A. K. Scott's first assistant in the men's hospital. He is one of the best workers we have, and is greatly used of God in bringing the sick folks to a knowledge of Christ the Saviour.

During the spring I went to several villages and inoculated over four hundred people with plague serum. We also vaccinated over two hundred children for smallpox. About two hundred students were inoculated with the plague serum or vaccinated. This year there has been no plague to speak of in our neighborhood. The people have learned by experience the value of the serum and as soon as a case appears in their neighborhood, they rush for an inoculation of the serum.

One woman came in for treatment for chronic trachoma. Her eyes had been sore for a long time, but she would not come to the hospital for treatment. At last her eyes got so bad she had to come. She was almost blind. She was prejudiced against Christianity before she came, and had made up her mind that she was not going to become a Christian. We did not urge the question. At first one of the nurses had to hunt for her every morning to see that she came to chapel. After she had been there a week or ten days she came herself without any urging. Finally she became so interested she was the first one in her seat in the mornings. Her eyes were slowly responding to treatment and she had to remain in the hospital almost three months. When her eyes were well her heart also was changed, and now she is an earnest and helpful Christian woman.

Fannie Northcott, Swatow, China.

Nurses' Training Department

We have eleven pupil nurses, six men and five women. One of the women nurses was ill with typhoid fever and not able to work for seven months. Another woman nurse, the best trained we have, was not looking well in June and on examination we found she had pulmonary tuberculosis. This left me with two girls capable of full time work, one for night duty and one for day responsibilities. A fifth one I had to dismiss at the end of the summer for disobedience, but took on another in her place.

The difficult problem in each department has been in having to accept and teach students with little education and foundation. For instance, there is not one who has had high school training, and only two out of the eleven have completed the grammar course. However,

even with this great hindrance, they have made splendid progress and have successfully cared for some very difficult cases.

The matron, Mrs. Song, and the nurses have been very faithful during the year in presenting Christ to the patients. Two cases stand out in memory; one from a wealthy home where every need and wish could be given her by her parents, except her need of Christ. She came to us critically ill, was healed and when she left said she wanted Mrs. Song and me to visit in her home and tell her people, too, about the Saviour. The other patient was unspeakably poor—a widow and mother of five small children. She had an incurable disease and left us to go home to poverty, pain and death. We talked with her telling her of the hopeless condition of her body, but tried to give her comfort and peace by telling her the story of our Saviour and His love. At first she was so disappointed because we could not make her well that she was cross and did not want to listen, but this spirit soon changed and with it a new light came into her face. Just before her death she confessed her belief in Jesus and asked for a Christian funeral.

With the increase in the number of patients cared for, we have been compelled to face another serious need in our work; that is, nurses' homes for both men and women. The men nurses are a little better provided for than the women, having three rooms in the hospital back yard, while the women nurses have no place except with the matron in a room large enough for only four. This means that the women nurses never have a chance to get away from the patients unless they leave the hospital compound. Until last year we did not have regular night nurses except in the men's department. This night work was cared for in the women's department by having a nurse sleep in each ward and get up at the call of patients. When I found that one night a nurse had been called sixteen times there was nothing to do but put a woman nurse on night duty. But where was she to sleep during the day? This was a question all through last year and is still a problem. Is it right for us to expect our nurses to keep well and to do good work and have quiet, sweet tempers when they are never out of the patients' presence, never have the opportunity for quiet, nor a place where they can be alone? We must plan to have nurses' homes.

Alma L. Pittman, Shaohsing, China.

Nalgonda Hospital

The old confidence in our hospital, which was lost during the time when no doctor or nurse was working here, is coming back. It is a joy for us to be able to help these poor people and a greater joy to bring them into the presence of God. Two men came recently who were bitten by a panther (see picture page). Blood poisoning had set in but we were able to save both lives. Another interesting case was a poor woman who was brought to us in a most wretched and hopeless condition. Neither she nor her husband believed that she could live, but with God's help we saved, not only her life, but also her soul. I have the privilege of having an exceptionally good and gifted Bible woman in the hospital. She knows how to put life into the message

she gives and therefore it creates life. We have had during the year eighty patients and nine thousand six hundred fifty treatments.

Aganetha Neufeld, Nalgonda, India.

Kityang Hospital

The most important event of the year was the opening of the dispensary in our new chapel at Phu-Ning City. The first dispensing day would be hard to describe. There was actually a mob of women—all contending for a place in line, trying all together to tell the doctor just why they had come. Over one hundred patients were really registered. Because many of these took medicine home to aunts and cousins, the number of patients reached was nearer two hundred.

As for the hospital work, there has been the usual run of trachoma—and such awful eyes! One never sees such neglected cases in America. Then the usual run of chronic ulcers. Trachoma—ulcers—ulcers—trachoma—this is the way our in-patient records read. This spring there was a very serious epidemic of measles which carried off many children and left others with complications. Then this fall whooping cough visited our Kityang district and alarmed the mothers. Probably the most general enemy to child welfare is an intestinal parasite. Among emergency cases, burns head the list. One of these stands out as most tragic of all. The patient was a young woman, badly burned on chest and arms from falling into a large kettle of hot rice during an epileptic seizure. Her neighbors had treated the burns with the powdered root of some tree, and then as the wounds would not heal after ten days, they brought her to the hospital. She was here several days and the skin was healing rapidly under clean treatment, when suddenly lock-jaw symptoms set in and she soon passed away. Fairly frequent among emergencies are buffalo wounds. Small children are sent out to tend the herds in the hills and are attacked by a vicious animal. The wounds look terrifying but the children are robust from their outdoor life and the deep gashes heal rapidly.

Suicide is still common. Usually it is a young married woman who has quarrelled with her mother-in-law or her husband. We received two cases in the hospital this year. One came from the city jail—a girl who had been arrested on suspicion because her mother-in-law had suddenly died. While in jail the girl attempted suicide by cutting her throat. Happily the cut was not too deep and she recovered. The other case was a young woman who, in despair over her husband's gambling, cut her throat. She, too, recovered.

The evangelistic staff of the hospital has been strengthened by the addition of a regular preacher. With this resident evangelist and two Bible women, surely seed has been sown for the Kingdom.

Mildred Scott, M. D., Kityang, China.

Ramapatnam Dispensary

When the seminary opened in July one family brought measles into the compound and what a time we had for weeks trying to cope

with the disease and the pneumonia which followed. Every house in the compound was filled with students and their families and as there is no isolation ward connected with the dispensary, the disease spread from house to house. We lost one baby in consequence, as I could not take her in with the rest of the in-patients in the dispensary. I am hoping that we may have an isolation ward (three hundred fifty dollars) where measles, chicken pox and other infectious diseases may be treated so that they may not have to go the rounds of the compound.

A dreadful case of convulsions was recently brought in late one night. The patient had been all day with her temple priest, who told the family if they would give him a certain amount of money he would drive out the devils that were inside the woman. As darkness drew near and the devils seemed to increase in numbers, they brought her on a rope bed, a distance of seven miles, to see what success the missionaries would have on their "satanic majesties." We worked over her until dawn and after we had brought her little one, we sent her home to die. The following day the relatives were here before 6 A. M., saying that she was alive and begging us to come to their village. We started at once and while there we had two splendid opportunities of presenting the Gospel and telling of the great love of the Saviour. Once it was to the crowd that surrounded the dirty, little, outside hut where the patient had been placed and afterwards to another big crowd which had come to the cattle shed in which we were eating our lunch. They had come to see the "animals eat" and they too, received a good feed, not from our lunch box but from the "Book of books" where is portrayed the love of God. They listened, wondered and confessed that it was all true. Now we have free access to the hearts of these people, for which we thanked God as we returned home at dusk, tired in body but rested in spirit.

Lillian V. Wagner, Ramapatnam, India.

Our New Hospital and the Battle of Suifu

The year just passed has been one of getting started in our women's and children's medical work in Suifu. Our initial difficulty lay in finding a place where we could carry on our work, at least to the extent of being able to see out-patients and take in a few patients. But it seemed almost impossible that even these modest wants would be supplied. However, after four months of search, we finally did succeed in renting a Chinese Inn. It is not necessary, I am sure, to tell you that to change a typical inn into a dispensary was no easy task. We opened for work on May 21 with twelve out-patients.

We have taken patients into the dispensary, but we are constrained to say that in our in-patient work we are laboring under great difficulties. We have two rooms with just three beds each, where we can accommodate patients, and these we had intended to use for confinement cases.

During the battle of Suifu, in addition to the seven various kinds of patients which we already had, we took in nine patients with gunshot wounds. You would like to know where we put them? Well, it was a problem! We improvised beds and put some into the open passage

space which leads to the stairs and which we use as a guest room, as well as for a great many other purposes. One three-year-old child we laid on an eighteen-inch wide table, trusting that the pain, which every movement of his lacerated leg caused him, would prevent him from moving and so from falling off. When he got somewhat better, we put him in a packing box filled with shavings. The battle of Suifu and the taking of the city, brought conditions with them which made it necessary that we be on hand all the time, so I took up my abode in the dispensary and for two weeks went to bed with all my clothes on. Mrs. Liu and I took turns at being on hand all night, the other being ready to appear at a moment's notice.

Mrs. Clock, who was among our first patients, is a dear old lady who lives peaceably in the country. One night a band of robbers called on her and wanted to help themselves to everything in the house. She resisted them and as a result she landed at our place with six knife cuts on the scalp, two on the cheek, a piece of the forefinger of the hand cut off, and the joint of her ring finger cut through so that the finger was attached only by the soft tissues. Her fourteen-year-old son was carried off by the robbers for a ransom.

Our medical work for women and children in Suifu has opened auspiciously and we depend upon God to give us the success which is necessary to carry on His work in this city.

Emilie Bretthauer, M. D., Suifu, China.

A Trying Day

A well dressed gentleman appears at the door stating that he would like to have a few words with me at my earliest convenience. He has come from Swatow and is on his way to his home, his wife is sick and he asks me to see the case. I agree to go as soon as the cases before me are finished, but am kept busy until eleven A. M. Hastily get my things together, take a lunch in my hands and we are off. Our destination is a village fifteen miles distant, against which seven surrounding villages are fighting.

By a circuitous route, adding another seven miles to our journey, we are able to evade the enemy and reach his home. The man has studied in Peking for five years. He speaks French fluently. His library consists of hundreds of volumes. His wife is an accomplished woman, too. She can read, write and paint. Her disease is an hydatidiform mole, worse than cancer. It occurs not more than once in one thousand cases in the United States and not more than once in three hundred cases abroad.

The wife had a frightful hemorrhage last night. It is too late. I tell them she may not live through the night; her pulse is one hundred seventy-six and respiration forty-eight a minute. I give her what hypodermics seem advisable and then in search of another drug walk more than two miles to a large village where a Christian has a drug store with some foreign medicines. To get to the drug store I go through and over the breastworks of this central village and then across those of the opposing villages. I reach the drug store after

dark, get the needed drug and after much search finally am able to hire a sedan chair and bearers to take me back to the central village. Further hypodermics are administered and I retire at ten P. M., am called at twelve; they fear the patient is having another hemorrhage. It was not the case. I retire once more and am routed out again before morning. The patient has rested during the night and feels better but I had already warned them that if she lived over night she would almost certainly die within the next two or three days. However, although there are very few chances for the patient's recovery, it seems best to return to Chaoyang for further drugs and instruments preparatory to operation in case the patient rallies sufficiently to warrant it.

Breakfast over, I am off for home. I reach home about one P. M., hastily eat dinner and prepare for the return trip, go to the dispensary and hurriedly dress the cases. All cases done, I am in the chair once more and we are off, but go less than a mile when we meet a messenger who tells us the patient died two hours after I left in the morning.

C. B. Leshner, M. D., Chaoyang, China.

One Physician Against Fifteen Medicine Men

Among the many cases treated, one comes to my mind which illustrates with what difficulty and under what a handicap we labor in trying to displace either the religion of this people or their native treatments for the sick, even though the mission has been located here and in actual work for over a quarter of a century.

The chief wife of the native Shan ruler of Mongnai State had an abscess form over her left shoulder, which gradually grew worse despite native treatment. She told the local British official about it and he advised her to call me to treat her, but she demurred, saying, "But he will cut me!" To which the British official readily assented, saying it must be cut in order to get well again. This frank statement as to what I might do to her was not sufficiently attractive for her to abandon her native doctors until three weeks had passed from the time the abscess had become very painful, and when she was suffering day and night with the pain, which kept steadily increasing, and when her condition made her an object of disgust to those around her, she finally called me to treat her. When she did call me she had fifteen of the best medicine men she could get in the country treating her, and she was so weak that she had to be held up in a sitting posture by four female attendants. The abscess was now almost as large as one's two hands held together, while her general condition made me despair of saving her life. The large abscess had had no washing or any antiseptics whatever, and was covered by a large green leaf! The native doctors had all said that the abscess was due to an evil spirit which had entered the Princess, so their treatment was confined to sprinkling powdered barks over the abscess covering it with green leaves, and in muttering incantations over their unfortunate but loyal and obedient patient, whom they had also nearly starved by denying her many foods. A very hasty inspection of the ulceration was enough for me to see what I was up against with fifteen hostile medicine men around just wanting a chance

to put in their oar and to make trouble for one who was taking a very profitable patient out of their hands, so I said we must first pray to God to help us, for unless God helped us and blessed our work it would all be in vain. After prayer we got busy—fulfilling the prophecy of the British official by using the knife very freely indeed, not once but on several different occasions before she got well, but thanks be to God, she did get well and is now as strong as ever—but she will carry that scar for the rest of her life!

For four months we went to the palace daily and worked for an hour each day in treating our royal patient, who rapidly became free from pain, was able to sleep and to eat whatever she wanted to. At first I had to lay the law down very emphatically about those fifteen native medicine men and myself—I simply would not stand co-laboring with them, it was either my services alone, or else I would go and she could have them all back again! After two days' treatment, however, she felt so much better that I had no trouble whatever with my medical rivals, who disappeared from the scene, much to my relief, for one can never tell out here what is going on behind the scenes! Day by day I was able to preach a little to the Princess and her attendants, and also prayed with her and taught her to pray. Of her own free will and without my urging it, she promised to attend once each month the preaching services in our chapel—which promise she has partially kept at least. Prayer was made for her by our people both in private and in public, so we did not depend on medical science alone. The woman has not yet accepted Christ, but we have labored and prayed and sown the seed so who can say it will never bear fruit? Certain it is that our medical work has achieved some prestige from this case and the native ruler and his wife are more grateful and friendly to us than ever before.

H. C. Gibbens, Mongnai, Burma.

In the Ningpo Hospital

Yuong-ing, a very bright little girl of six years, was very much afraid of me when she first came, but in a very few days she would run to meet me and take hold of my hand. Her mother was in the hospital to be cured of the opium habit. She had been spending fourteen dollars a day for opium to smoke. This little girl was very clever and learned English remarkably fast. On New Years Day she learned to say "Happy New Year" and she said it to every one that day. The sad part of it is that she became ill with scarlet fever and she would not let anyone but me swab her throat. When I went home to dinner on the second day of her illness, her father was going home and she cried to go with him, so he took her, chiefly so that they could go to an idol and beg it to cure her of the illness. She was so fond of the doll which she had received at Christmas time that she had it wrapped up carefully in newspaper and took it home with her. In a few days one of their servants came back and said that she had died three days after she left the hospital, and that just before she died she kept calling for me. Poor little thing! I suppose she thought I could save her.

Harriet Newell Smith, Ningpo, China.

Sunshine and Clouds in India

Some months ago I had a wonderful experience. I paid the hospital workers and found that I was four rupees short. I felt very uneasy about it as I hate to do as the natives so often do, exceed the income. It was not a big amount and I could have taken the money from our personal account, but I did not like it as it had never happened before. Just then as I looked up from the table, a Sudra woman came into the room and put something into my hand. With a smiling face she said, "Ammah, I have brought this for the hospital." When I opened the paper I found ten rupees, being six rupees more than I had needed to make up the deficit.

In our hospital work we have had many experiences, but I shall tell just a little of what I have seen and heard.

One day a little boy came to the hospital to see his new-born sister, and he did not look highly pleased.

"I wish it was a baby boy," he said.

"But why?" asked the nurse. "Don't you love your little sister?"

"What will she do to help us? If it were a boy he could go into the fields and plow. But girls, what can they do?"

That is how the Indian people look upon women even from their childhood. The mission has already done great things for the women, and I have no doubt that in the future we will have better results. An old Hindu proverb says, "The threshold weeps forty days when a girl is born," and I think there is great truth in it.

A Sudra boy was brought to us in great agony. Only an operation would save his life. The parents were willing to have anything done, for they were anxious to keep their boy and were confident that he would get well in our hospital.

A few days after the operation, while I was visiting the patients in the morning, the boy was so thankful and happy that his eyes were filled with tears, and in a touching voice he said, "Ammah, I have no more pain. I have slept all night."

He turned to his father and said, "Father, go home and tell all the friends about me, and when you come back bring a fat lamb for the Dorasannie." And he stretched out his hands and showed how long and broad the lamb should be. It filled my heart with joy to see how thankful he was. He was in the ward for some time, and it was a joy to see how he improved in every way, and day by day he learned more about Jesus. It was there that he heard for the first time about his Heavenly Father, who had sent Jesus to us so long ago.

When the boy went home the last words he said were, "I will be a Christian."

Mrs. A. J. Hubert, Sooriapett, India.

Helping Themselves

"The medical prospect for Kit-Yang is opening up. The work here prospers and the outlook for outside dispensaries to serve as feeders to the hospital is an element in the situation. At Ho-Po, where the people had subscribed some four thousand dollars toward a building

if we would supply a physician, they are now eager to have a branch if we can give them oversight, with a graduate Chinese physician in charge. We simply must do something for them in order not to lose the goodwill of the people and to advance, as there is every prospect of advancing.

"At Phau-Thai below us on the river, and in this Kit-Yang District, the people are raising money and are determined to have a medical work; the preacher assured me that they would be glad to have it linked up with us here. Since the new building has been finished, the Sunday attendance has been most encouraging; thirty or forty men from the city's substantial citizens are coming steadily—this is the most hostile city we have ever attempted to enter in this Prefecture."

J. M. Foster, Kityang, China.

A Grateful Mother

A woman asked me to see her little son, who was very ill. The father was away from Taunggyi, and she had no money, but said she would pay any price I asked when he came back. A few days later the child's condition was greatly improved, and the grateful mother gave me four rupees.

"Has your husband returned?" I asked her.

When she said "No," I inquired where she got the money.

"I pawned my skirt," she answered.

I wanted to give the money back to her, but it does the people good to let them do what they can for themselves.

On my last visit the mother told me that she had written to her husband, "The child's life is no longer what he got from us. It is the life that the teacher has given him."

A. H. Henderson, M. D., Taunggyi, Burma.

It Was Worth the Time

On his way to catch a boat, with only a few minutes to spare, the medical missionary from one of the South China Stations was called in to attend a boy who had fallen from a roof and cut his lip. The physician sewed the boy's lip, but missed the boat, delaying his journey a whole day.

The gratitude of the boy's father, who is a wealthy banker, has taken this form:

"If you want to build a church," he said, "I'll give you a subscription, and take around the list."

C. B. Leshner, M. D., Chaoyang, China.

Medical Work Without a Doctor

It has been a hard year with so many hard cases, which had to be taken in, as there is no doctor to whom they could go.

We are all the dentists the people have. I have pulled over seventy teeth in two years. I wish I knew how to fill cavities, but then I wouldn't have time for that. We have had two fracture cases, the thigh and both bones of leg. Both patients are back at work. I have lanced fourteen abscesses, most of them large ones. There have been thirteen maternity cases; only complicated cases are brought to us. We do not see many sleeping sickness cases now.

Nine thousand seven hundred ninety-eight treatments were given during the year. We have had three hundred twenty-one in-patients staying more than one night. Most of them stay four to five days, some stay one to three months. Since the people buy quantities of simple remedies to take to their villages it is difficult to give an estimate of the number of patients who come for help, but perhaps six thousand out of a population of eighty to one hundred thousand around us.

We are pleased to have our old head nurse back. He has been trained ten years in dispensary work. He is very tall and slender and prides himself upon the fact that he never wore bark cloth or raffia cloth, and that his father and mother were Christians. Our head girl nurse, who is also our Bible woman, is a devoted, hardworking girl, loving to do things to help people. These two will be of great help to a doctor. There are three more girls and a young man in training, two of whom are promising. They have one hour's study every day in "First Aid," copying their lessons into their own books. We now study "Obstetrics." The men nurses also have an hour of French each day.

In May, smallpox came to our nearest village. The Boma Laboratory sent us at once upon request enough vaccine for four hundred persons. Only one of the school children got it, but it was the confluent kind, and it took a long time for her to get strong again. We vaccinated one hundred eleven persons. Patients, who are able to come, come to our regular meetings, and the nurses lead the worship down in the wards every day. I try to have a "button-hole-talk" with every patient and a prayer. We trust in "the good soil" and in God's blessing on the bread, "cast upon the waters."

I shall copy from my diary, the experience of one of many busy days in our medical work.

May 30: Three patients were carried to us in blankets tied to a pole. One, a woman with pneumonia and with a baby screaming by her side. Another, a woman who had her left leg broken, held a baby in her lap. She had carried a heavy load of native bread to the market, when two vicious, useless dogs ran after her and frightened her; she ran and fell into a deep hole and broke both bones of her leg. After setting the leg, and attending to the regular ward and dispensary work, prescribing and supervising treatments, and giving advice to those who buy,—a young boy was carried in unconscious with a big bump in the back of his head. The man who brought him said he found him so. We did all we could for him, but he died several days later, without regaining consciousness, and the mystery how he got ill was never solved.

It was noon, but still another came, one of our old girls, looking stupefied after repeated fits of unconsciousness. She had managed to get

away from a merciless polygamist husband, whom she was forced to marry over twenty years ago, when she was a minor and far away from the missionaries' supervision. She brought two of her three children; the fourth has died, and she had decided to stay here for the birth of her fifth. In the meantime we will help her to get justice from the Government. We know they will take her part. The husband is furious over her departure as he wants her to give him the children, a thing he has no right to ask according to Congo laws.

My tired helpers were preparing to leave for dinner, but a woman came and begged me to extract a good tooth, she could not stand the pain any longer. A child stood screaming at her side. Still another woman begged for help, before we closed the doors. Having again given in through sympathy, we began to close up when a harmless lunatic asked so politely if I wouldn't take his tooth, too, but I was exhausted and begged him to return after dinner, and I would do it, although out of regular time. He thanked me and went. When he returned he sat still as a lamb under the ordeal and thanked me when it was over. Some pay ten cents, two or five cents, he had nothing. This capped the climax.

After some rest I directed the nurses to their work, taught the nurses' class and two French classes, did some correspondence and oversaw the house girls' work, etc. Night comes as a great restorer of nature, our Heavenly Father gives good sleep, and we feel glad next morning to go at it again.

Our great need is a doctor and the hospital, with linen, beds, blankets and such for surgical and other serious cases. We are leaving this need to the care of our Father, who is in Heaven.

Mrs. P. Frederickson, Sona Bata, Africa.

Faith After Sight

In a room filled with smoke from cooking, and in a bed under which the pig made its home, the medical missionary found one of his Chinese patients, a man of twenty, suffering from lockjaw.

At first "no" was the only answer to the doctor's questions whether the man had injured himself with an unclean instrument. Finally the mother remembered that he had cut his foot a few weeks before, "but that is entirely well," she added.

All that remained of the wound was a pin-sized hole. The doctor operated and found a piece of wood lodged deep in the foot. He ordered that the boy be sent to the dispensary for treatment and there cured him.

So miraculous was this cure to them, that the family has rejected its old gods and has accepted Christianity.

"We believe in Jesus, and we pray to Him," they said. "Our old gods have not helped."

C. B. Leshner, M. D., Chaoyang, China.

Confidence Won

It is almost impossible from this distance to give you a true idea of the place that the medical missionary makes for himself out here. I was visiting a family where the daughter and breadwinner had been very sick. The mother turned to me saying, "Saya, we can let Mama go, but we cannot spare you." This implies no odious comparison. It means there is a place that they feel no one but the medical missionary can fill.

The people here have almost no choice of doctors. When someone is ill, there is no question as to whom they shall call in. They turn instinctively to the medical missionary, and so he becomes associated with almost every case of illness that is causing anxiety.

He may not always be needed to prescribe; sometimes their anxiety is unwarranted. Then his office is to relieve it, and bring comfort and hope by telling them that the case is not serious and that there is no cause for fear. Usually though, he is needed to relieve pain and suffering, and if he is any good at all, most of the patients recover. Gradually there grows up a feeling of confidence and hope that begets an almost unreasonable faith. It is a heritage that many physicians in these isolated places have won, and a position from which, after a time, one is able to preach Christ. There is a great field for medical men, who will both practise and preach, to spread the Gospel and win souls.

A. H. Henderson, M. D., Taunggyi, Burma.

"We have given the Orient warships and telephones, steam cars and sewing-machines and silk hats, but they are none the better for these, and, except the old man be changed within, all these trappings will make him a more potent force for evil."

IN THE TRAINING CAMPS

America has a population of 100,000,000 and has 20,000,000 pupils in school.

China has a population of 400,000,000.

There are 1,600,000 men studying in government schools in China and only 13,300 women.

But 41,300 Chinese women and girls are studying in mission schools.

7.7 per cent of the population of America is illiterate.

92.1 per cent of the population of India is illiterate.

Christian forces of the United States and Canada have 638,327 students in their schools in the Orient.

Baptist forces have an enrollment of 85,000 pupils in 2,602 schools.

CHAPTER III

IN THE TRAINING CAMPS

The Orient can never be won for Christ and her commerce, her industries, her education and her social and religious life can never become indigenously and internationally Christian through the unaided efforts of our small missionary army at the front. The largest reinforcements and the most definite service, in the end, must come from the ranks of the men and women for whose salvation this battleline exists and for whom many a hard won victory has been gained.

Training camps are, therefore, absolutely essential that no time be lost in serving the world, through inefficiency and lack of education. Thousands of boys and girls, young men and women, are at school in these training camps—learning not only to read and write and studying, not simply the so-called secular subjects, but becoming Christians and acquiring the Christian point of view. No other education in the world is able to inculcate in its students a comprehension of the meaning of true democracy, an understanding of the highest type of righteousness and justice, and the appreciation of the universal brotherhood of man as that based on the principles and teachings of Jesus Christ.

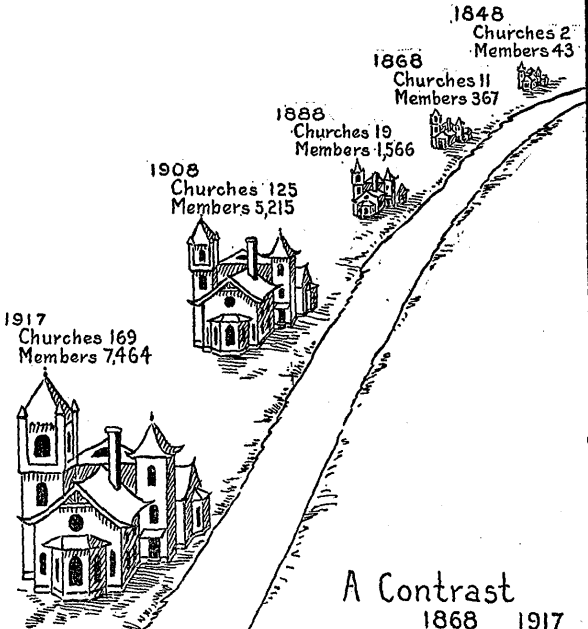
A Reason for Christian Education in Japan

Suicide among Japanese students is probably more prevalent than among students of any other land. The economic necessity of success, the high-strung nerves and exceptional sensitiveness to anything that might be regarded as a personal humiliation, together with the extraordinary competition of students to secure a place in the Government schools, have led to many a tragedy.

Suicides after failure in examination are of frequent occurrence. A case recently reported told of the letter addressed to his father by a youth of nineteen—containing two pitiful little poems. "Alas, having missed the road to success, I go a sheep into the night." "The days of a man's life are but fifty sad years—the end—dust."

Of the boys, thirteen to fourteen years of age, who strive by competitive examination to enter the middle schools, only sixty-one per cent are admitted, even though intellectually qualified. They are excluded for lack of room. In April, 1917, over five hundred youth were

Baptist Growth in China



A Contrast

	<u>1868</u>	<u>1917</u>
Missionaries	22	176
Native Workers	28	724
Churches	11	169
Members	367	7464
Appropriations	\$33,101.25	\$268,674.36

To what extent have your gifts contributed to this encouraging growth?

refused admittance to Doshisha (the only Christian University of Japan), entirely for lack of accommodations.

According to the statistics for the year 1914 the suicides of those under sixteen years of age were two hundred forty-one, between sixteen and twenty, eight hundred one, and between twenty and thirty, three thousand eighty-six. A brilliant and widely known university graduate flung himself into the river just above the beautiful Kegon waterfall near Nikko. His battered body was found a few days later among the rocks six hundred feet below. Presently another youth did the same thing; and then another; and still another. Police were stationed at the head of the waterfall to stop the tragedy, but without complete success. In 1912 I learned that no less than two hundred forty-eight men and women had ended their lives in that tragic way at that single spot.

These are some of the causes that are leading responsible men in Japan to regard with fresh interest the arguments and proposals of moral and religious teachers. Many men of affairs are abandoning their former attitude of indifference and even of scorn for religion. They begin to see that science and philosophy alone do not provide for a nation those elements of character and moral power that are so important for a victorious life in this age of such amazing materialistic progress. They begin also to see that the native religions provide no real antidote to the despairing heart of youth. What they need is that view of the world and those motives for strong and noble living that Christianity alone offers.

Sidney L. Gulick.

Sarah Batchelor Memorial School

Of our class of four who received diplomas in June, Jennie Moh is here teaching for us very satisfactorily, Florence Wu has been helping Mary Cressey in the woman's school, Katherine Wong has been teaching in a small school near Shanghai and Agnes Kong is winning the reputation of being one of the brightest students that ever entered Ginling College. Of the nine who graduated from the grammar school, one is soon to be married, one is helping Miss Cressey, six are in high school and the other is coming back to us after a term in the Southern Baptist School in Shanghai. Of these six, Esther Sing is a constant marvel to us. She has studied English only two years and a half, but she really speaks and writes almost perfect English.

Dora Zimmerman, Ningpo, China.

Mary Colby School

The collegiate department has fourteen students enrolled this year in its three classes and will graduate a class of five splendid Christian girls, one of whom will return to Sendai to help Miss Allen, while several of the others may help in this school. During the past year three of the graduates of last March have been giving devoted service in the school, teaching music, English and Japanese and helping in the

library. Two others have acted as teachers and helpers for Miss Camp and Miss Pawley in Osaka and Himeji and a third, the daughter of a Tokyo pastor, is studying in America at Washington University.

The three-year course, which has consisted of work in Bible, English, history, psychology, literature and Japanese, will gradually be given up in order that we may share in the benefits of the Woman's Union Christian College, to which we hope to send two students this year. No entering class will be received this year or next in the collegiate department, but it is hoped we may still retain some of the girls, our graduates who cannot go to college, by offering special courses in music, sewing, practical English and preparation for a business life.

Helen W. Munroe, Yokohama, Japan.

Play and Rainbow Clubs

There have been thirty-three boarders this half year and five day pupils. Five girls teach in morning Sunday Schools and twenty teach in afternoon children's meetings. They like to do this work and there are always volunteers sufficient. Nineteen girls have taken a definite stand for Christ during the past three months.

I am glad the girls are developing an interest in play. Ordinarily it is considered undignified and improper for a Chinese girl to run or exercise much. We have a tennis court. At first it was necessary to require the girls to play. Now they enjoy the game, and balls and rackets are at a premium, even during these cold winter days. Basket ball and volley are also affording ample exercise, as well as circle games. Thus through coöperation in games and learning the rules of "fair play" moral lessons will unconsciously be learned.

One day in October saw a happy bunch of girls being organized into a "Rainbow Club." First we divided into circles, each with a guardian. Each circle chose a color of the rainbow and a flower. The system of credits was explained and henceforth the girls were busy earning credits (stars) in the different codes, viz.: Health Code; Household Economy; Service; Nature Study; Handwork; School Grades and Bible Study. We meet each Friday evening, the circles taking turns giving the programs.

Our Sunday devotional meeting is the best meeting during the week. It is here that new recruits have been received, giving testimony to their faith in Christ—one and two each Sunday. This has been brought about principally through personal work which these girls love to do.

Edna Shoemaker, Huchow, China.

A New Thing

The new woman's school building is now about completed. It lacks only plaster in the third story and the paint. Most of the furniture is made and painted, and school opens March 1st. I wish you could visit our suite of rooms for the children. It has been fun to make little quilts, etc., for the daytime sleeping room. Some friends sent me some

pictures and playthings, and altogether our program for the children is the most interesting part of the school. A high school girl, teaching in one of our day schools, is going to have the domestic science course, taking up first of all the question of proper food for the children. Mrs. Leach will give a series on "The Care of the Baby" and Dr. Leach on hygiene subjects. Another teacher will take the daily singing period.

Last week we had a men's meeting at which the head officials of our city, heads of Government boys' schools, and the Superintendent of Education spoke. They all evidenced, in more ways than one, that they were really well-wishers of this new kind of school. One of these men has since given us a most generous newspaper write-up. In two more weeks we are going to have a women's meeting, at which we hope to have some splendid women, as well as men speakers.

Any amount of material, gray or gay, for the tops of the comforts; any amount of quilt scraps; bath towels; any amount of children's pictures or of mothers with their children, and flower seeds would be acceptable. Then I would not refuse money for a little organ for the children's room. Pictures of mothers and babes are one thing we cannot draw on China for. When the organization of the family in China becomes different, when motherhood is first of all for the child's sake and not for the husband and grandparents primarily, then their art will give us some pictures in Chinese dress that will, I hope, give Western art in this line a second place—yet I have small hope to see that day. I have yet to find one picture of mother and babe. No Chinese Madonna yet. I wish you might send me so many that each woman who comes into the school may have one as her own private possession.

Mary I. Jones, Huchow, China.

Does She Need Help?

I am going to begin my report by mentioning the work as already organized here. On this compound there are fourteen buildings, besides cook-houses and latrines of which there are in all ten, making twenty-four buildings; four tennis courts; and a fair amount of outdoor gymnastic apparatus; all these must be kept in order and in repair. To see that servants properly attend to this work and that the casual and yearly repairs are well done takes a fair amount of time. There is a chapel at Pakokku and a school compound at Nyaungu; at the latter place a good school building, a dormitory, three teachers' houses, a well and a tennis court.

As to organized work, we have here a high school, with a high school final class this year for the first time. We are, therefore, now for the first time a complete high school. This school employs ten teachers. Six of these teachers have had the first two years of college work. For the first time this year we have organized a girls' school. It is so far only a primary school, but will be a middle school during the present year. For this we have had three teachers. There are two Bible women and one jungle preacher. There is the church with its pastor. There is a middle school at Nyaungu, with four teachers and two servants. Here we have six regular, all-time servants, and a cart man for the

periods of jungle travel (not including personal servants). There is a group of about twenty of our members at Pakokku and some sixty or seventy more scattered through the jungle villages.

Bertha E. Davis, Myingyan, Burma.

Studying a Catalog

This year each village teacher brought the names of the children from his school and many were proud, when asked where a child read, to say, "He can read anywhere." Some said, "Please do not send any of my children back. You have no one from our village." We spent two or three days examining the children in reading, and any at all suspicious looking were given physical examinations. We knew what suspense they were in and how anxious to be kept when their voices trembled as they read for us and the teacher said encouragingly, "Cause your heart to fall." It was hard to look into the wistful eyes of these children and say, "We cannot take you this year. You have done well, but we have not money or room to keep you all."

As I write a half dozen girls are out on the veranda, finding a great deal of enjoyment in a Montgomery Ward catalog. I can hear them laughing and snapping their fingers with surprise as the pages are being turned. To think that such a grand display of things can be found in one store! Usually when they ask for pictures I give them Bible story books and magazines, but they found this wonder themselves today. They enjoy World Outlook and Missions, if I explain the pictures. Montgomery Ward needs no explanation.

Both boys and girls are happy over new swings, which have been put up in their compounds. At sunrise when we awake, these are in use and every minute they can get through the day they spend in them. The new will wear off to some extent after a while, but they will always enjoy them. The new girls have just learned to play "Follow the Leader," and they think it great fun. On moonlight evenings they usually play their native games and would forget all about sleep if the bell did not remind them at nine o'clock.

One hundred twenty-nine out schools were maintained during the past year, with an enrollment of four hundred ninety-three girls and eleven hundred thirty-three boys. These schools are visited by the missionaries when itinerating. Some are taught by mere boys, receiving only two francs (forty cents) a month. One is often surprised with the progress these little brown children of the forest, clothed in sunshine, are making. Sixty pupils from these schools were baptized this year.

Mrs. P. A. McDiarmid, Sona Bata, Africa.

A Chance to Do Something

Our two girls' day schools, one in the city and one in the country, are full to overflowing and doing fine work. Some of the older girls from the country school went in for some public competitive examinations in

June and carried off a number of prizes. The superintendent of education up there is mourning because our teacher, Mrs. Mo, is not a man. He says he would put her into his biggest Government school if she were only a man!

For next year I am asking for money to build a new schoolhouse for our day school at the church. If we had a building we could easily have a big, flourishing school there. It is too flourishing as it is. Mrs. Dzin says there are children whom she has refused and refused to take because she has not room for them, but they just keep coming back and insist on staying. All these years the school has been housed in a room in the parsonage, which measures about twelve by twenty-two or three feet. We have had thirty-two or three children in that space, but we try to keep the number down to twenty-eight at the most. The lighting and ventilation are very bad—a window at each end being all that is possible. In the winter the poor youngsters are either stifling in bad air or the north wind is whistling around their ears and blowing down their necks. And yet the school has a splendid name and is doing good work. With the new building we could put in another teacher and have fifty or sixty children, with all that that would mean in spreading the knowledge of Jesus Christ in this great city.

Mrs. A. F. Ufford, Shaohsing, China.

A Word of Praise

The best thing that has happened for your work here was the coming of Miss Hunt to be with us till she is needed at Morton Lane.

We are really a branch of Morton Lane, for all the teachers in the Anglo-Vernacular School are from there, and Miss Hunt is to go there later. The vernacular school is a branch of Kemendine, for all the teachers were trained there. A fine lot of teachers they are, and they are so helpful outside of their school work. The products of Morton Lane and Kemendine are something to be proud of, and these schools are turning out an evangelist in every teacher.

Rev. J. T. Latta, Thonze, Burma.

Chinese Girls at Home

Just before the close of school in June another one of the girls was baptized and thirteen others publicly confessed their purpose to follow Christ as Lord and Master.

In the spring I visited two of our girls who graduated last year. They live ten miles in the country and I was quite surprised to find their home so palatial—a great foreign residence, with a charming view of the mountains from upstairs veranda, most beautiful roses and flowers, fruits in profusion, delightful gardens and a tea plantation. There was a private tutor for the smaller children and the father himself was a first degree man—with three wives. The first wife I had met before, but it was the second who was the mother of my girls, and the third seemed to be the mother of a multitude. But all these things and the

sumptuous repast they set before me did not at all dull the pang of my heart when I considered what it meant without Christ and that these dear girls could only worship God in secret. Yesterday the first wife, with one of the daughters, came to insist upon my going out next week, when the other daughter is to be dressed for her wedding. Just after the evening meal she will be put into the bridal chair and carried by sixteen bearers to her future husband's home, some ten miles distant, arriving there about midnight, but remaining seated in her closed chair in the courtyard until nearly daybreak when four small children, taking hold of the border of her robes, will invite her out of the chair. Then together with the bridegroom she must worship his ancestral tablets.

Mrs. J. R. Goddard, Shaohsing, China.

Our New Baptist School Building, Sendai, Japan

I know that you are wanting to hear about our new school home. We are really at work in the new building, and so very, very happy. Of course, we are as busy as can be getting everything settled and clean, and getting together all the things we need to keep so much larger house, but the work is so much easier. You cannot imagine what a relief it is to go over to school at the proper time, give all my attention to the school work, and then come back to a quiet room when school-work is done. The teachers and girls have all put on a new dignity, and we all feel so much more like a school. Our chapel service is real worship now. I wish you could see the girls march in and out to the music and hear the singing in the beautiful chapel. The grounds are not all cleaned up yet, as we have had much rain lately, but the buildings are all right, and we are so grateful to everyone who has helped us.

The alumnae girls are getting ready to have a bazaar at the time of our special meetings in November, and a crowd of them have been working all day today in the new kitchen making grapejuice to sell at that time. Our alumnae are loyal, and their love and loyalty are worth much to the school, you may be sure.

Annie S. Buzzell.

Appreciation

This year we graduated two classes, one from the intermediate department and one of fifteen from the primary department. We have the sympathy and interest of the Government Board of Education for the Kihwa District. This term I have invited them to inspect the school, and when anything out of the ordinary is going on I always invite some member of the board to take part on the program. At the field day exercises the leading official of the city was present and many others who are interested in what we are doing for the education of girls in this vicinity. Of course up here in Kihwa we are especially privileged, as we have the only well-graded school in all this district and the people are beginning to realize the importance of education for their girls.

Four of our girls who graduated last year are fitting themselves for

educational work. One is taking a special course in kindergarten and primary work in the Soochow Normal School; another is taking a physical training course in the school recently opened by the Y. W. C. A.; the two others are finishing their last two years in the Ningpo High School. These are all bright, promising girls, who later will come back as trained teachers.

A real surprise was given me on November 23rd when the teachers, by some means, found out that it was my twentieth anniversary in China. Without my knowledge they planned a reception, inviting all those who began educational work with us in 1902. All the old pupils were looked up and there was quite a reunion. My first intimation of it was a wonderful, big, red satin banner sent in the day before by a couple of the leading officials of the city. Then the teachers came to me in a body requesting a holiday and inviting me to be present at the reception. The school compound was beautifully decorated, and when all the banners and scrolls were hung up it was certainly quite imposing. Every school in the city sent a delegation and most of the teachers were present. As they read their essays, or gave their message verbally, I realized as never before that note was being taken of the work we are trying to do for China and the Chinese girls.

Stella Relyea, Kinhwa, China.

Near the Equator

During the past year two hundred forty-three persons confessed their faith in the Lord Jesus and were baptized. The young man who helped me in the primary school has been found to be suffering from leprosy. I have had to part with him. It was a painful thing to be obliged to tell him he must leave his work and he felt it keenly, too.

One day a school boy brought me the school register from his town near the river. Two days later he was taken by an alligator while bathing. Such a bright little fellow! We are told that many children are lost in that way in the towns along the river. They go to bathe and are never seen again. The teacher there was once washing his clothes when an alligator caught away the garment from his hands. No doubt the creature expected to have a savory meal, but the man wisely thought it was time to go home and went.

Another of our teachers recently got his foot crushed by a falling tree. He was carried to our little hospital and cared for by Mrs. Richards. I asked him what would become of his school while he was away, and he replied, "They will not let it stop. They will help each other." And so they did. The children carried it on between them until he recovered and went back to his work.

Frances A. Cole, Banza Manteke, Africa.

A Never to Be Forgotten Year

Our "True Light Girls' Boarding School" closed in June with seventy-one girls. So my first year of school life in China ended, never to be forgotten with its variety of school problems.

When the girls returned in September new ones filled the places of those who had been married during the summer and again there were seventy-one enrolled. Fewer needed personal help with their tuition fees and the fees, in general, have come in more promptly.

As an extra, the girls in the upper classes are continuing their study of "First Aid" and now have a share in making the Red Cross garments. During the year we have also had an inquirers' class, conducted by one of the teachers outside of study hours, which has helped at least twenty-one girls to a better knowledge of the Christian doctrines. There is now a personal workers' class, the members of which are doing personal work with other girls. In their missionary society the girls are also doing good work, holding a monthly meeting aside from the Saturday afternoon given once a month to sewing, and by their offerings helping others in their modest way.

The awful needs of our seven primary schools weigh more and more as the work ties up here and much of the country school work waits for that time when I hope to get out and be of some help to those teachers. After June examinations the next step was to hold a Teachers' Institute for those isolated primary school teachers during the month of July. In spite of the heat and the heavy tropical rains, there was good attendance and the institute closed with many requests for a similar one to be held next year.

During the weeks of heavy rain we were thinking of the two Bible women, who were out in two very needy country districts helping the women and children to know our Saviour. These two women were specially sent out for the summer by the Missionary Society of our girls' school.

Mabelle R. Culley, Swatow, China.

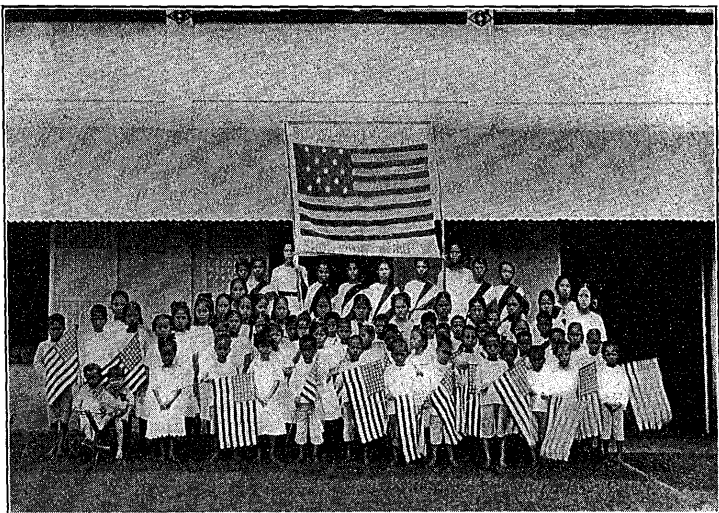
Trying to Help

A new department of work, started within the past few months, is what I call "my school." It is for the wives of our married normal students, who have come here to be with their husbands while they are taking their two-year normal course. Several of the wives did not know how to read, write or sew. We felt as if they could become real helpers in their husbands' work if they had at least the rudiments of education and a fair knowledge of Bible truths. The school is held afternoons on my office veranda, and as the women have to bring their babies and the younger children the noise is in excess at times. The women, however, are making excellent progress and the teacher, a refined, young, Christian, Telugu woman, is proving to be just the right one for the work.

Mrs. A. H. Curtis, Bapatla, India.

Growing Christians

When I returned from my furlough two years ago it was with eager anticipation of getting back to my country work of house-to-house visitation and supervision of day schools, but, as you know, within six months I found myself opening the woman's school. The death of



PATRIOTISM IN THE HOME SCHOOL

CAPIZ, P. I.



THE KINDERGARTEN OF THE UNION
GIRLS' SCHOOL, HANGCHOW



NEW GIRLS' SCHOOL BUILDING
SENDAI, JAPAN



BAPTIST RALLY—JAPAN

Miss Covert having made it necessary for me to take charge of the school, it also became necessary to make some other provision for the country work. This was done, as Miss Covert herself suggested before she left us, by sending two of the women out to do the country work immediately, letting this experience count for their last term of school work. One of the two had had miserable health for years and had feared that she could never do the strenuous country work, but when the emergency arose and it seemed necessary for these two to do this work she said, "If the Lord wants me to do this work, He will give me the strength with which to do it." Acting on this principle she went without making any objections, and her faith has been rewarded with a constant improvement in health so that now she walks five, six or even ten miles in the course of a day's work. She is working without salary, a fact which greatly increases the effectiveness of her message in the minds of the practical Chinese whose first question to a Chinese doing Christian work is apt to be, "How much do you get for this?" She and her companion seldom came back from a country trip without some visible evidence of the effectiveness of their work—somebody's rejected idol, a bundle of the treasured "merit certificates" supposed to ensure to the holder various comforts and joys in the next world or, it may be, only a discarded pipe, the evil effects of which they have succeeded in impressing upon some man or woman.

Mary Cressey, Ningpo, China.

An Ordination

This year the Aungbinle Association was held at Meiktila and a council was called at this time to ordain Saya Po Mya, who is now pastor here. He is a young man of excellent spirit, formerly Dr. Hascall's right-hand man in his evangelistic work. The church raised five hundred forty rupees towards the expense of the association. While the baptisms have not been so numerous this year we are especially glad of the baptism of Mg. Kin, a bright boy, who promises to be a pillar. We also hope for the baptism soon of one of the brightest boys in standard nine. Indeed the prospects for the coming year are very bright.

H. E. Dudley, Meiktila, Burma.

A New Feature

The most recent feature added to the work of the Burman and Karen Theological Seminaries at Insein, Burma, the correspondence course started by Rev. W. E. Wiatt, has been conducted during his absence on furlough by Mrs. M. F. Thomas. When this department in the Anglo-Vernacular School was opened, eighteen men enrolled for the two courses in Bible Introduction and the Life and Works of Jesus. Among the students were one Chinaman, six Burmans, seven Karens, two Pwo Karens and two Indians. As the course gains in popularity it is gradually being put on a self-supporting basis.

At the close of the past term five men went out into the work from the Burman Theological Seminary. Four other Burmans are now in charge of Burmese churches, and in the present senior class are nine men who are completing the four years' course. Eighteen of the forty-nine students this year are new.

John McGuire, Insein, Burma.

A Cheerful Giver

A year ago this month we were considering plans for our new dormitory and now in a few days we hope to see the completion not only of one but of two new buildings. One of these dormitories is to be called the Mary U. Hansen Memorial Building.

Chien u ru came to our school about a year ago. She had been enrolled for nearly two years, but could not get here because the country was so disturbed. Finally her father brought her the four days' journey to our school. This sturdy little girl set to work at her lessons with an enthusiasm that was most gratifying and in the class was easily the best student. In the spring several pupils asked for baptisms and she was one of the first. In June she, with about fifteen other pupils, took the final examination for the lower primary, and when the returns came we were delighted with her excellent grades; but her happiness was unbounded when somewhat later we received word that she had taken the prize for the best paper in the Scriptural examination. These examinations are given by our West China Educational Union, so there were a few hundred who took the same examination. She was radiantly happy when I told and kept saying, "It is all because the Lord helped me that I was able to do so well." When I gave her the three dollars that came as the reward, she said at once that she wanted to give part of it to the church and wanted to buy a Bible with some of it. Finally I decided I wanted to give her a Bible bought with some money sent me by a dear friend. Then Chien u ru said she wanted to give one dollar to the church and two dollars to the building fund for this new dormitory that is going up. I suggested she keep one dollar for her own use, but she would not hear to such a proposition for she said the Lord had helped her to get it and now she wanted to return it all to Him. This is the third time girls in my school have taken the prize for the Scripture examination and each time they have given all, or nearly all, back to the church or school.

The attendance has been good despite the fighting and unrest all about us. During the last battle our school was struck by one big shell, but no one was hurt and the building was not seriously injured. We long for peace, not only for China, but for the whole world.

F. Pearl Page, Suifu, China.

Progress

The Ramapatnam Theological Seminary is so crowded that not another family could be accepted. Even an old cookhouse has been made

habitable. If this increased attendance continues the seminary must have at least three new buildings.

At the annual election of officers of the Rangoon Baptist City Mission a native Christian business man was elected to succeed the foreign missionary as treasurer.

Ten years ago Waseda University invited the missionary to organize religious work among her young men. Today that organization holds a vital place in the life of the Christian community of the university, and its influence extends far beyond the immediate field of its daily effort. The attitude of the institution to the dormitory work is seen in the fact that the missionaries have been asked to build others of the same kind.

To take the place of the graduates who left the Karen Theological Seminary last year, more than twice that number enrolled the following term. Of these forty-eight entered the freshmen class. Of these qualified to enter abridged courses of two or three years, there were preachers with several years' experience.

One hundred fifty Hindu and Mohammedan students in the Coles-Ackerman Memorial High School in Nellore, South India, attend Sunday School at seven o'clock in the morning, because later in the day it is too hot. The only Christians in this Sunday School are the teachers.

Of the twenty-two graduates of Shanghai Baptist College, only three are not engaged in some form of Christian work. Four former students are studying in universities of the United States, preparing to return after graduation to teach in Shanghai.

Last year while a missionary from Africa was in America on furlough one of his Christian helpers, the son of a former cannibal, edited, revised and printed an entire edition of the Gospel of Matthew. Think of that!—for a young man only twenty years removed from cannibalism.

A New Missionary at Work

Last October I was given charge of the Bradbury Kindergarten, Middle Vernacular Girls' School, and five schools for Hindu girls, but was hindered by my language study and by illness among our missionaries from doing much until March. It is heavy work, but I am enjoying it and am in better health than when in America.

Bradbury Kindergarten, of one hundred twenty children, with seven teachers, includes children up to about the fourth grade. We have a fine, large, airy building, with verandas on four sides where classes often sit, and a large garden in front gay with blossoms. That school is a happy, pleasant place to visit. The Middle Vernacular Girls' School has over forty pupils, with four teachers. Our girls are prepared to go direct from this school to high school in Calcutta. We have no suitable build-

ing for this school, and the classes meet in most inconvenient rooms. Plans were all drawn and very nearly approved by Government for wings to be added to our kindergarten, which should accommodate this school, but on account of the war funds have been low and there has been much delay. Our mission had already voted the money for the building, expecting Government to give two-thirds of the amount. Now Government authorities are raising the estimates because of the increased cost of iron beams, so that a new vote will have to be taken appropriating more money if we are to meet Government requirements.

My five schools for Hindu girls are rather scattered. Permit Ghat School is in a high-caste center, some two miles from here through the Balasore bazaar. Motsai, the most flourishing of the five, has seventy-five girls enrolled now and is still increasing. That is two miles in another direction. Kespur is a poor, wretched little school off across the rice fields where I cannot reach it in rainy season. The teacher wades through mud and water almost every day, though, to reach it. Bampada School is three miles away in a village which has two Christian families. Reumah School was established years ago in the village of Reumah, five miles distant, a center of Hindu worship, where many people go on pilgrimage.

In the zenana work we now have fourteen teachers, each of whom go to one group of pupils one day and a second group the next day, alternating. We have over two hundred women and girls studying in the homes of Balasore. Some know considerable about the Bible, and though none have ever confessed Christ by baptism, yet we cannot doubt the sincere faith of some.

We live in a big, airy "pucca" house, described by one person as being "like the city of Washington, a place of magnificent distances." We find it such when we are in the dispensary and need something from the food godown. But it is a fine place to live and we appreciate it.

Amorette Porter, Balasore, India.

A Victory

January, 1918, finds Miss Ella C. Bond once more in the Garo Hills ready to begin another term of service. Thirty-two years ago Miss Bond came to Tura for the first time. From the river for four days she traveled through dense jungle without seeing a village or a human being, other than those of her party. Now with a pony, and an oxcart for her boxes, she made the journey in two days. Pretty villages are to be seen by the wayside and people and carts continually travel up and down. After studying the language for a year Miss Bond attended her first conference, traveling up the Brahmaputra on a freight steamer. On this trip she picked up and brought back with her the nucleus of the girls' boarding department of the Tura Middle English School of the present day. Such girls! Two runaways, one widow with a grown son, orphans, girls whom their parents did not want, girls who were of no use in their village; in fact, anyone who would come was welcome. Can you imagine that first class of full-grown, barefooted, scantily clothed, awkward girls, who did not know a single letter?

They sat on the floor, one eye on their book and the other on the lookout for a desirable young man for a husband. The girls did the proposing and a husband was their one aim, so it was not possible to keep them for more than a year. With such God was pleased to begin a work that will never end!

Over nineteen hundred girls are now studying in the village schools. Parents not only gladly bring their girls to Tura, but clothe them, buy all books and pay all fees, if we will give them food and shelter. Today we have one girl ready to enter college, one taking a medical course, one taking a teachers' training course, four in high school, five who have taken a course in midwifery. Two are trained kindergarten teachers and a large number of Middle English graduates and women who can read and write are wives and mothers. With both eyes on her book, the Garo girl of today is making the young man do some thinking about his future wife.

Linnie M. Holbrook, Tura, Assam.

The Girls' High School

Last year's class did very well in the final Government examinations and two of the five are now in college in Madras, two in a teachers' training school in Madras, and one is married. There are six in this year's class, five of whom will take the Government final examinations. Among these is a Brahmin girl. She is married, of course, but the remarkable thing is that she is allowed to come. Little girls up to twelve years old attend the Hindu schools, but there is no other older Brahmin girl in all Nellore who goes to school. She and her whole family gave up a large part of one afternoon to show Miss Rix and me their doll and idol display at the time of the Dassara festival.

One cause for great rejoicing is the fact that one of our girls (see picture, page 41) has come back to teach in the school after finishing her college education. In November I had the privilege of seeing Mallele Beatrice, the first woman college graduate of the Telugu Mission, receive her B. A. degree. She was one of seven in the first graduating class of the Woman's Christian College, Madras. It is a sad comment on the education of women in India that out of more than thirteen hundred candidates for the different degrees of the university of Madras only twenty were women.

The enlargement of the present school building began last spring and will be completed this spring. We will soon have three new class rooms, a small room, and a large assembly hall and plenty of veranda space in addition to the old building.

Our girls have given up one of their regular sewing classes each week and much of their spare time to war work and have given out of their scanty pocketbooks. Their prayers have been constant and earnest for the soldiers and those who are suffering because of the strife among the nations.

The Bible classes continue to use the plan adopted by Miss Draper, by which a pupil during her six years of high school will study practically the whole Bible. The class on the Life of Christ brought forth fruit. Three girls decided in that class to become Christians and they

have all been baptized. Miss Rix and I take Bible classes with the older girls. Our four girl teachers take the lower classes.

Three of our girls would say that the greatest event of the year was their trip to Madras to attend the Y. W. C. A. Conference. The C. E. Society sent one girl, the young women of Detroit through Miss Rix sent one, and one was sent in memory of Silver Bay. They came back animated, inspired and larger Christian girls than when they went. It was an excellent investment of money.

Florence E. Carman, Nellore, India.

Translating

During the year under review I have given a great deal of my time to the matter of literary work also. It is very gratifying to me personally that the first bit of literary work I attempted in Kachin on a large scale has succeeded so well. The translation and adaptation I made of the book on hygiene, which was ordered printed by the Government, came from the press in November, 1916, in an edition of five hundred copies. In less than ten months the entire edition was exhausted and a second edition of one thousand copies had to be printed in September, 1917. Since then I have read the proof sheets on a revised third edition, which it is anticipated will soon be needed. This is very encouraging indeed, and all the more so when we remember how small a proportion of the Kachins are yet able to read their own language. But during the year, I have finished also the last two of the series of Kachin readers asked for by the Government and one of these, together with the first three of the series, is now in use in all Kachin schools, being prescribed by Government. The last of the series has been in manuscript for some time past, but owing to the war the matter of getting the cuts prepared in England moves slowly. This one, however, will be ready by the time school assemblies for the beginning of the new school year. My series of copy-books also have been prepared in America and are ready for the new school year. The cuts for Pilgrim's Progress having been completed at last, this will be run through the press during the next three months in one of the neatest editions to be found in any language in the East. In addition to the educational series, I have begun a series on religious subjects in the form of little tracts or booklets. Two of this series are already in the hands of the printer and will soon be completed for distribution among the people. The first of these is a complete statement of the plan of salvation in a simple form that can be grasped by the most simple-minded of the people. The second of them is a full and complete statement of the doctrine of baptism. This tract or booklet treats of the doctrine fully, yet simply, with the Scriptures as the only commentary. Statements of great men have been disregarded, and the Bible alone quoted and requoted, being made the sole foundation for an inductive study of the doctrine.

J. F. Ingram, Bhamo, Burma.

Things Worth Telling

The past quarter is full of things worth telling. There have been fifty baptisms, and now attending our chapels is the largest number of genuine adherents in our history. These newcomers are from the very best classes of society—the business men and the farmers. Many of them are well-to-do, some of them are rich, and none poverty stricken.

We are preparing to open several new schools next year with our graduates in charge, and do it without a cent of expense to the mission. We expect to find positions for as many of our graduates as possible, and then have them and their school attend the nearest chapel on Sunday. In this way we hope to honeycomb this whole field with Christian influence. I was recently urging a congregation to prepare to build, and after the services one of this year's graduates said, "If the church really wants to build, they can depend on us to help." This came from a man who makes no profession of Christianity himself, but who belongs to the most influential family in the place and who knows what the sentiment is toward us.

A. F. Groesbeck, Chaoyang, China.

After a Visit to the Orient

Already our evangelization needs to be supplemented by education. Schools, colleges, and hospitals are needed to organize and solidify our work. Unless we give more largely, and provide both buildings and teachers as never before, other denominations will enter into our chosen fields and reap the fruits of the seed which we have sown. It is a time of crisis, not only with the non-Christians, but with us, their helpers. Stinted supplies now mean disaster, while large and liberal provision will win victory for Christ.

Augustus H. Strong, D. D.

A Frontier Post

Evangelists and Bible women have been busy during the year in bazaar work, house-to-house work, and personal work out among the people of the field; while on the mission compound in Mongnai, each week two cottage prayer meetings were held in the homes of our people, and in the chapel two more regular weekly prayer services were maintained, also an early morning prayer service is maintained in the chapel every Lord's Day morning. In addition to these services we have regular preaching services in the chapel and two hours' study of the International Sunday School Lesson every Lord's Day morning by the whole congregation. These different services have been the means of keeping the people in touch with Christian ideals and of developing their abilities in public prayer and exhortation. Also each week we have continued the teachers' class for the exhaustive study of the International Bible Lesson as a preparation for the weekly Sunday School work, and we have been blessed in that work, so that the old book is more precious to us than ever before.

H. C. Gibbens, M. D., Mongnai, Burma.

Holding the Line

Being at Vinukonda temporarily, it has been my aim to carry on existing work along established lines, and, as far as possible, to keep the Bible Training School up to its usual high standard of efficiency. Last year we graduated five girls and this year we expect that four others will complete the course and begin their work for the Master. We have three Bible women with us who work every day in the homes and streets of the town. Twice a week the girls of the school go out with them for practical, personal work among caste women and Mohammedans and for Sunday School work among the children.

This past year has been to me a time of rich experience. The work in the school is not in itself difficult, but my consciousness of unpreparedness for this task made necessary on my part a very definite assurance that the Master Himself was leading, before I could agree to take charge of the Bible Training School. When He gave me such assurances, one after another, it became simply a matter of obedience, of following the Lord's leading. So I came because He wished it, and every day since has increased my confidence in Him, for He has been proving to me every hour how wonderfully He meets the needs of those who trust Him. Indeed His grace is sufficient for every need of every day and in every kind of circumstance.

Mrs. W. B. Boggs, Vinukonda, South India.

Rangoon Baptist College.

One of the outstanding features of the past year was the affiliation of the college with the University of Calcutta in the subject of chemistry. A chemical laboratory has been installed in the east wing of the Cushing Memorial Building, and to accommodate the students who formerly occupied rooms now used by the Department of Chemistry, Bennett Place is being used as a dormitory.

Of the eight members of last year's B. A. class the six Christians are now teachers in the mission schools and one of the two Buddhist members is teaching in the high school. Of last year's I. A. class, five Christians and two Buddhists are teaching in the schools of the mission, and one of these Buddhists has asked for baptism.

Eighteen students from the College Department and seventy from the Anglo-Vernacular High School have enlisted in the Indian Defense Force. The European school is suffering as no other from the effects of the war, for most of the boys enlist as soon as they are old enough. Since the war began nineteen have gone into active service, and one has laid down his life for his country.

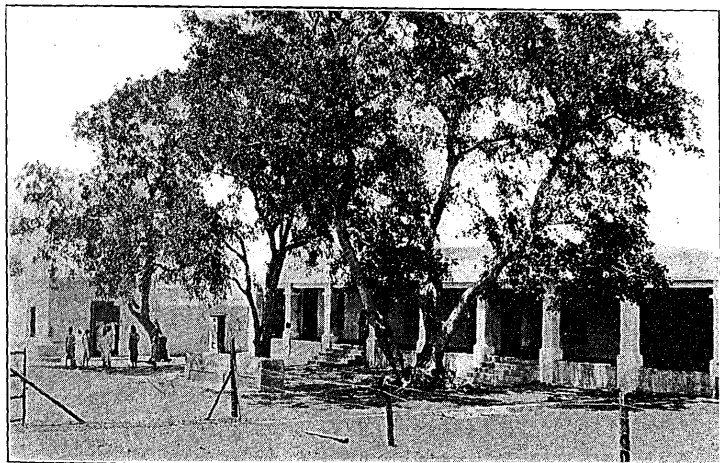
From the Report of the College, 1916-'17.

A Happy Anniversary

In March we graduated twelve Christian girls and celebrated with due formality and great happiness our twenty-fifth anniversary as a



BAPTIST COMPOUND
BANZA MANTEKE, AFRICA



THE NEW GIRLS' DORMITORY
BALASORE, INDIA



MARY ELSIE
BARNARD



RUTH EATON SMITH



CARRIE ESTELLA
SLAGHT, M.D



MARY JEAN GATES



LYDIA BROWN



MARTHA JANE
GIFFORD, M.D.



FRANCES THEROLF



MABEL ELSIE BOVELL



ETHEL MAY STEVENSON

school. One cause for special thanksgiving was that for the first time in the history of the school our faculty is entirely Christian, thus greatly strengthening the Christian influence. It is no wonder that, following the example and precept of their teachers, before the end of 1917 every girl in the dormitory had confessed by baptism her faith in Christ as Saviour. One man servant, too, who gave up his more remunerative farm work, with the express purpose of casting in his lot with us Christians for the sake of "learning to know God," soon became an ardent Christian. Including this man and two teachers, thirty-five from our school have united with the Himeji Church by baptism during the year 1917.

Edith F. Wilcox, Himeji, Japan.

Witnessing

One of the most encouraging phases of the religious work at Iloilo is the emphasis that the boys put on the ethical side. They know and show that Christian living and Christian profession are very practical things that affect every-day life.

Our boys are going out in groups, each under a leader, to do personal work. They conduct Sunday School and do neighborhood preaching that is showing good results. We have baptisms every month, and conditions at Iloilo are most gratifying.

H. W. Munger, Iloilo, P. I.

The Volunteers

A keen interest has been manifest among the older boys in joining the Indian Defense Force and the Burma Military Police; about half a dozen boys have joined one or the other. The majority of our boys are too young to serve the Empire in these ways yet, so we organized among our own pupils the "A. B. M. Karen School Volunteers." All who joined promised to do willingly, cheerfully and faithfully any service which they may be called upon to do. Twenty-eight boys and forty-three girls signed up and it is a great comfort to have these helpers to call on when there is some extra work to be done.

The work of the Sunday School, the Temperance and Christian Endeavor Societies has progressed steadily. We have had the joy of seeing eleven girls and thirty-seven boys confess Christ in baptism during the year.

Esther W. Lindberg, Moulmein, Burma.

Burman Women's Bible School

The regular course of Bible study has been followed by each of the three classes, drill kept up as needed, and the annual jacket-making contest held, with a prize for the best sewer in the class. During the rains the girls knit twenty mufflers and hemmed one hundred khaki handkerchiefs for the local Red Cross. The older girls have helped in two Sunday Schools, visiting the sick, and in taking their turn leading the woman's prayer meeting held here Friday mornings.

The Burman Christians have supported the school, as always, and we are glad to see that an increasing number of former pupils are sending an annual gift to the school, aside from what they may put into any collection taken for it.

We had a good deal of sickness the first part of the year, the twenty-four developing twenty-one different maladies!

Two Burmans, one Karen and one Chin graduate this year and all expect to go into work at once.

Harriet Phinney.

Ruth W. Ranney, Insein, Burma.

An Institute and a Flood

In June we had a five days' institute, known as the "Bible Institute of the Baptist Women of the Southwest District." This was the first of a series of such meetings planned to be held in various parts of Japan. Our motto is: "Every woman a worker" (suggested by our Woman's Committee). The subjects discussed were as follows: Every Woman a Worker; Every Woman a Bible Student; Every Woman a Soul Winner; Every Woman a Contributor to the Church; Every Woman a Contributor to Missions; Every Woman an Evangelist at Home. The meeting was a success. Seventy-five women attended from Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe, Nara, Ikeda and Himeji. Two hours each day were given to Bible exposition by Miss Yamada of Kanagawa and Miss Kawai, National Secretary of the Y. W. C. A., and two sessions each day were given to prayer and mission work. The women voted to help support a Bible woman in the Liu Chiu Islands. Three churches have responded and paid their apportionment regularly. The W. W. G. of the Training School is also giving five yen per month to this same work.

We had hardly gotten down to good work in the autumn when the heavy rains caused our rivers to rise and at the confluence of two small rivers near-by the banks broke and flooded our whole neighborhood, except a very few houses on our little hill. We were surrounded with water, it coming up to the first step of our girls' dormitory and overflowing the fence at the lower end of the lot, so that boats came into the yard through the gate and took passengers. In a few hours after the banks broke, the people were leaving their houses for higher ground. We offered our school building and about one hundred fifty people slept on our lot for some time. We made good use of our opportunity, holding sixty-two children's meetings, preaching services, a stereopticon lecture and a good many little meetings when we could get a company together.

Lavinia Mead, Osaka, Japan.

What the Chief's Son Did

When the Lukunga station in Belgian Congo was first started, the chief of a near-by village refused to allow the boys to go to the Christian school. Confident that the missionary could not succeed, the chief

made an agreement with him that should any boys go with the white teacher voluntarily the chief would not object.

A few days later the missionary found a boy who looked brighter than the rest, and to him he offered food and two suits of clothes if he would go with him to the Christian school. The boy agreed and the missionary told the chief of his success.

"Which boy promised to go with you?" asked the chief, doubting the missionary's statement.

"This one," answered the teacher, drawing the boy out from behind a tree, where he was hiding in fear.

It was the chief's own son. At first he refused to allow the boy to go, but later consented. For nine months the boy attended the missionary school, but baptism was refused to him until he should have passed a period of test, and he returned to his own village.

Some time later, when the missionary again visited that village, he found the chief's son teaching the natives what he had learned at the school. Questioned as to why he was doing it, the boy replied, "Do you suppose that I could live in your school for nine months and come back to live with my people and see them perish without the Gospel of Jesus?"

Thirteen men and women of that village had accepted Christ and requested baptism.

Rev. A. L. Bain, Mukimvika, Africa.

On the Ramapatnam Compound

At the close of the last school year in April, a class of ten men and six women went forth from the seminary into the harvest. To fill the vacant places fifty new students came to us in July and later, representing the Nellore, Donakonda, Markapur, Nandyal, Kurnool, Ongole, Palmur, Jangaon, Sattenapalle, Nalgonda, Allur, Podili, Kavali, Hanumakonda, Vinukonda, and Gurzalla fields of our own mission, and Nagar-karnul and Hughestown of the American Mennonite Mission. Of these fifty new students twelve entered on the three years' course, having qualified themselves to join the second class. Our maximum enrollment has been one hundred thirty-three.

The work of the classes has been kept up to the normal, although it has necessitated extra burdens on the staff of teachers. The need of a larger number of efficient instructors is keenly felt. This need must be supplied if we would keep the intellectual side of our work up to the standard. Classes have grown so large as to be somewhat unwieldy, and to ensure the personal contact of the teacher with each individual that seems wise a division of classes has become necessary. Two members of the senior class have helped to meet the emergency by taking two divisions of the large entering class in the subject of New Testament History. But this places an extra burden upon them and cannot but interfere somewhat with their own work.

After Dr. Heinrichs left I felt that my own contribution to the general good of the students would be greater if I conducted a class in English for all who cared to attend, studying Dr. Fosdick's little book, "The Manhood of the Master."

About forty joined this class and the majority have continued through to the end of the year. It has been a joy to the teacher and I believe not without some profit to the taught. One student remarked that he had received more spiritual uplift from this study than from any of the classes he has attended.

An interest was aroused early in the new school year among the women of the compound, who voluntarily formed themselves into five bands for evangelistic work in the neighboring hamlets. Each band consisted of two sections, one for Sunday School work and the other for preaching in the homes. The enthusiasm continued and much effort was put forth resulting, let us hope, in permanent blessing to many. So great was the interest at the inception of this movement that it spread to the little children and one Sunday afternoon Mrs. Boggs discovered one little tot, hardly able to pronounce distinctly, with a group of smaller ones about her whom she was teaching to repeat the Telugu rendering of "God is love."

With the coming in of a larger number of students in July it was found necessary to enlarge the department where all the children of the students, who are not able to attend school, may be cared for during the class hours when the mothers are expected to be in the classes with their husbands. About sixty-five children, of whom only a very few are of school-going age, have thus to be cared for. Hence the building was enlarged and a third matron appointed, and for a time an attempt to do something along the line of kindergarten work was made. The work appeals most strongly to Mrs. Boggs, and she has put all her available physical strength into it and the care of the boarding school.

Mention must be made of the recreation of the students. Every afternoon the football field presents a lively appearance with its enthusiastic, shouting group of barefoot players, who seem to get as much enjoyment and good from the game as do students in the home land. We believe it wise to encourage all such sports. Tennis, too, is very popular and some of the students are becoming quite expert at it.

Among the "oddments" of the year's work has been the cataloguing of the seminary library. For a school such as this is we have a very fair library, that is of great value to the teachers and a number of the students, whose knowledge of English enables them to take advantage of it. When the cataloguing has been completed we shall find that we have in the neighborhood of twelve hundred volumes. One of our great needs is a suitable repository for these books. The president's office is too small to properly accommodate them. But we have another building, the original seminary building, which might at inconsiderable expense be put into shape to shelter our library and also the museum which Dr. Heinrichs devoted so much time and energy to collecting. In this building also could be located a suitable reading room for the students,—something which our institution sadly lacks.

Dr. W. E. Boggs, Ramapatnam, South India.

A Good Move

The boarding school we took over when we came to this place has

half a hundred boarders and a dozen day students. Eighteen pupils have been sent to the secondary school at Secunderabad; five are studying at Ramapatnam, and two are in the high school at Ongole. We had the joy of receiving the first Sudra boy into our school. He is a very promising boy of about fifteen years of age. His brother came the other day asking to be taken into the school also. That is the beginning of the Sudras. It is a good move indeed.

J. A. Penner, Jangaon, India.

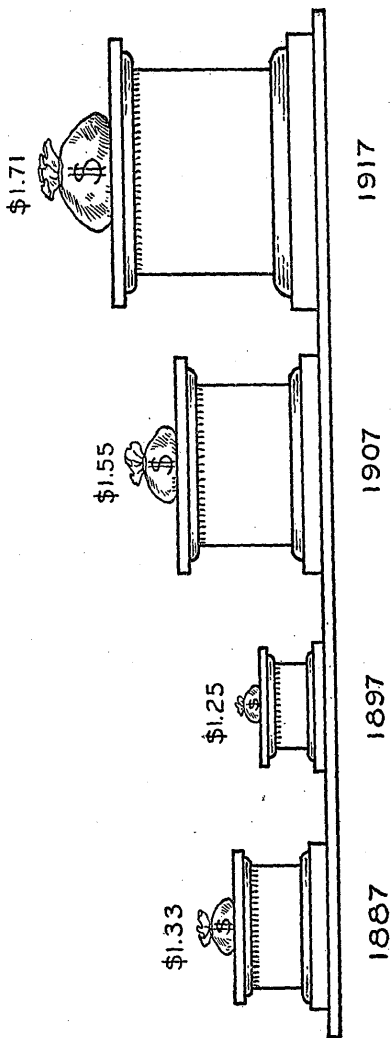
Good Training Ground

The work of the village schools continues to be one of the most important phases of the work on this field. Six new schools have been opened during the year and four or five more are waiting until teachers can be found. Our total is now thirty-eight schools, with an enrollment of nine hundred seventy pupils. Twenty-one of these schools have standards from the infant to the third. Six of our high school boys, one from the fifth form, one from the fourth, three from the third and one from the second, joined our staff of teachers in April and are now doing faithful work in their villages. One teacher and his wife came from training and have opened a new and flourishing school. I cannot commend too highly the work of these young men in the village schools. Now and then we have a "slacker," but on the whole their work is sound and richly blessed of God. They are breaking up the barren soil and preparing for the coming harvest. Many of them are manifesting a very earnest evangelistic spirit and are becoming enthusiastic soul-winners. On a recent tour one of these young men brought eighteen of his people to us for baptism and at night we had a great evangelistic meeting out in the open in front of his school house in which the people listened to the gospel message far on into the night. Some of our most successful teachers, who are earning large Government grants and who are most prosperous financially, wish to give it all up and go to the seminary to prepare for the gospel ministry. In fact the desire among our young men to go to the seminary is very strong, especially among those who are fitted to take the higher course. Two of our young men of this grade are graduating from the seminary this year and they have made a splendid record. The village school is the training ground for the Christian ministry.

The boys' elementary school in the town closed the year with an enrollment of one hundred fifty-six. The Hindu Girls' School, under the management of Mrs. Grace Naidu, the efficient head mistress, has had the most prosperous year in its history, the strength rising to one hundred sixty-two, the largest number in the history of the school. In our girls' boarding school, which the Government inspector of schools in his recent examination pronounced to be the best girls' school in the district, the work of educating and training our Christian girls has gone on quietly and steadily with the assistance of a very earnest staff of teachers. It is work that means much for the future.

W. A. Stanton, Kurnool, South India.

INCREASE IN PER CAPITA GIVING AMONG CHRISTIANS IN BURMA



CHAPTER IV

BEHIND THE LINES

We are more or less familiar with the names and work of the seven hundred twenty-six missionaries who form our main army at the front, but those behind the lines, in many cases graduates from our training camps, are, with few exceptions, unknown and the valuable service they render generally unappreciated by the Baptist churches as a whole.

There are men as pastors, evangelists, teachers, doctors, deacons, treasurers, chairmen of committees and Christian business men, who are doing an effective world service behind the lines and there are women who, as teachers, Bible women, matrons, trained nurses and Christian mothers, are rendering no less a service for the permanent entrenchment of Jesus Christ in the homes and lives of the Orient.

Miss Yamada

Miss Yamada, a teacher in Mary Colby Girls' School, Yokohama, has taken two extended trips, besides speaking many times nearer by. One of her trips was to give a course of Bible study in the Baptist Women's Summer Conference in Osaka. She went on to attend the memorial service of Captain Bickel at the Fukuin Maru, speaking there and also in Kobe and in Himeji. Her other trip was to attend the dedication of our new school building at Sendai, where she spoke before a large audience, especially of school girls. She also went on to Morioka to speak at other meetings.

Miss Yamada also has charge of the Bible women and the woman's work in the Kanagawa Church and holds regular meetings in two out-stations.

Clara A. Converse, Yokohama, Japan.

The Invisible Power

To put the workings of the spirit of God on paper is a gift imparted to no man. The year has seen growth in the Bible School. The teachers, officers, and the pupils, too, have been more faithful and the average attendance has increased from ninety to one hundred and sixty. Attendance at the evening service has grown in interest and in numbers, and the year closes with a larger average attendance and with a

spirit in the services such as the pastor has not felt in any previous time.

As I visit the homes the attitude toward the Lord's work is one of sympathy. The financial support had increased more than twenty-five per cent, and the gifts for benevolences more than thirty-three per cent. We are beginning to grow, and to grow rapidly along the line of benevolence. We have a long way to go and the gifts that seem good for a beginning should grow rapidly to much larger gifts.

Z. D. Brown, Kharagpur, Bengal, India.

Worthy of Mention

Our older Bible woman was born abroad and married there to a man of this district. He brought her home to China and left her here with her children. So often the men do this and marry another wife when they get back to Siam, and many a woman eats a poison plant to hasten her departure from this life, she is so distressed about it. This particular woman's father-in-law was a teacher and taught her a little, but he died some years ago. When our school was opened she wished to come and learn more of the Bible. She studied two years, was baptized and then went forth as a Bible woman. Forty-five years old, very earnest and intelligent, she is a great help to us. She usually accompanies a younger woman.

My head teacher and matron is a fine woman. Glad Sister is her name, and disposition too, happily. Her husband died of plague and she was left with two small girls. Graduating from the Swatow Training School, she has been up here with me two years. Her elder daughter studied with us, then at Swatow, and when the girls' school was closed there, I sent her to Foochow. We hope she will have better and higher training than is possible in this primary school here and come back to help us advance our work. The second daughter has finished with us. We are hoping to send her to Swatow to train as a kindergartner.

Mrs. A. S. Adams, Hopo, China.

Pioneers in Assam

A number of women in the western hills of Assam, among the Kukis, have had to part with their husbands who have gone to France with the Labor Corps, raised in the state last May. Choroni, our teacher at Ukhrul (see *Our Work in the Orient*, page 64) also parted with her husband, who has gone as an interpreter with our head master to France. Ngulhao and Teba, our evangelists for the Kukis, have gone as interpreters also. Letters from all of them have cheered the hearts of these women.

Choroni has worked faithfully the whole year round in spite of the absence of her husband in France and the death of her youngest child. She has now fifteen girls in her school and more are asking to join. She, and the wife of our acting head master, Ngolew, have given of their time and energy to the women's meetings and Sunday school

work. Ngolew came out first in the All India Sunday School examination of the Ukhrul Mission School, with eighty marks out of a possible one hundred. She now possesses one of the Union's silver medals.

Kaboklei in Imphal (see *Our Work in the Orient*, pages 64 and 197), has continued to serve as Bible woman and teacher during the entire year. Her enthusiasm is great and her example is catching. The members of the Imphal Church have increased fifty per cent and her pupils, at the school she started at the beginning of the year, have increased in numbers so much that the small meeting house of the Christians is now too small for her.

At our last visit to Imphal, the political agent of the state was approached by the Christians for the possession of a plot of land on which to build a larger church building and also a school building for Kaboklei and her girls. I am glad to report that the wife of the retired telegraph master who was baptized last year, and who is a member of this Imphal Church, has promised to give a generous contribution toward the building of the church. I do wish some good Christian at home would promise at least two hundred dollars to put up the school building and caretaker's house for Koboklei.

Mrs. William Pettigrew, Gauhati, Assam.

A Christian Home

Nai Kham Daw (see picture, page 5) and her husband were among the early Christians in the Kong Gyi Church, about twenty-five miles from Taunggyi. They were among the contributors to the fund to build a little chapel in this village. After the husband died, the wife moved to another village, where her only daughter lived, who became an earnest Christian and was zealous in going with a Bible woman from village to village "to witness." Her daughter, in turn, the third generation, was educated in one of our schools and taught in a primary school after she became a Christian. The influence that has been exerted by this family has been distinctly felt in our Taungthu Christian community and church life. We have been entertained in their humble home, have worshipped with them and later on have eaten popped rice and boiled potatoes while we chatted with them about the things of interest to us all. The daughter of this woman is skilled in making bags of a difficult pattern and has often earned money for her church contributions in this way.

Mrs. A. H. Henderson, Taunggyi, Burma.

Live Churches

At Haramachida nine have been baptized, won from an earnestly Buddhist community by faithful work. At our special evangelizing place in Yokohoma hundreds more hear the Gospel than we can expect will hear it at the First Church, although we are doing our best to strengthen the work there.

Our Atsugi Church with the coming of its new pastor has taken on new life and the people are giving as they never have before. They

are generously sparing their pastor two or three times a month to go to Chogo, about nine miles distant, where several inquirers have earnestly asked for some one to preach to them. There are many who remember the church that used to be at Chogo from which four members were sent out to become evangelists. We can but hope that history will repeat itself and that the inquirers may not only believe, but may themselves become messengers of Hope.

C. H. D. Fisher, Yokohama, Japan.

A Soldier

Chendramah, our Bible woman, who died on Christmas day, was a devoted Christian and a very zealous worker. She and her husband, who were Sudras, were converted years ago. Because of becoming Christians they suffered persecution and financial loss, but they never wavered in their loyalty to their newly accepted religion. In time the husband died, but Chendramah went on with her husband's work and has been practically the pastor of his parish of seven villages ever since. She always had eager listeners for she had a message worth hearing and a real talent in the delivering of the message. Being of caste birth she had the right of way as to work among the caste people that our non-caste Bible women could never have.

Mrs. A. H. Curtis, Bapatla, India.

Doing His Bit

I think the women at home would like to hear how one native Christian here is helping on the work. During his school vacation Saya (teacher) Ah Sou offered to help three of us who were struggling with the Burmese language. When we tried to thank him he said it was just "his bit" (as the English say) toward the continuation work of the Edinburgh Conference, to which he was a delegate. He is using the talent God gave him—teaching ability—and surely he helped me in Burmese more in two weeks than any other person has. I feel sure God sent him to this hill station where I came to study for a few weeks while Morton Lane is closed.

Mildred Mosier, Moulmein, Burma.

Depleted Forces

In April and May five members of our station left the field. Dr. and Mrs. Grant and Mr. and Mrs. Hylbert, taking their regular furlough, while Mrs. Jones was obliged to take our little daughter, Judith, home on account of ill health; such an exodus leaves those of us on the field with added burdens. However, in spite of the fact that a number of our co-workers have returned to America the work has not suffered any serious relapse, because the Chinese brethren have responded to the call, and have willingly and gladly taken up the added responsibilities which have devolved upon them. There are twelve organized churches

in the Ningpo field, and the communion service is administered once in two months in each of the organized churches, and at intervals in the sub-stations. To meet this call we have three ordained men beside the missionary, the remainder of the staff of workers are either evangelists or colporteurs. Pastor Yiao, the oldest worker in our field, who has served the mission for more than forty years, has been frequently called upon to visit the churches and administer the communion when the missionary could not attend because of other similar services elsewhere. Pastor Ts'ih of the city church has also given some aid in connection with these services, but the brunt of the extra work and added responsibilities have fallen upon the youngest pastor, Mr. Dzing S Yu of the Si-U Church. Indeed he has been away from his own congregation so often that on more than one occasion his flock has felt it necessary to remonstrate with the missionary for making such heavy demands upon the time and energy of their pastor.

E. E. Jones, Ningpo, China.

Goals in Japan

The goals which the Baptist Forward Movement in Japan has set before it for the next years are as follows:

(1) The development of an efficient church. A church with a deep, warm and virile inner life and with an evangelistic and social service fervor that will impel it to project its life and activity into the community that surrounds it.

(2) The doubling of the present church membership.

(3) The doubling of the present contributions of the churches.

(4) The bringing of over one-fourth of our organized churches to self-support.

1. **Prayer Circles.** In order to make this movement a spiritual dynamic, centered in God himself, we are running a line of organized **Prayer Circles** clear across the map of our Baptist work in the Empire. A week in November has been set aside as a week for prayer and re-consecration.

2. **Conferences** for the intensive development of the life of our churches and for the enlarging of the life and vision of our workers and laymen, will be held in all of the centers of our Baptist work.

3. **Gospel Teams.** In order to make every member a working member we are endeavoring to organize **Visiting Gospel Teams** in all of our churches and preaching places.

4. **Every-Member Canvass.** In order to attain the goal of self-support and to make every member a contributing member we are going to attempt to introduce the every-member canvass plan into the life of all our churches and preaching places. Later on when the church has been aroused and the spiritual fires have been rekindled in the heart-life of the church itself, evangelistic campaigns will be carried on in connection with all our organized churches and institutions.

William Axling, D. D., Tokyo, Japan.

A Novel Sensation

Siao-Wong-Miao, one of the most important centers in the field, with a population of ten thousand people, has experienced a novel sensation, a new church building was erected there during the year. The church members have done so nobly, we have borrowed some, and we trust and pray that friends will come to our assistance. One godly and consecrated lady, when she heard of the need and the faith and the work of the members, sent three hundred dollars gold, the gift of "A Friend," others have responded with smaller amounts. May God raise some more consecrated friends for this cause. With the new church building we are beginning to make an impression upon this scholarly stronghold at Siao-Wong-Miao.

E. E. Jones, Ningpo, China.

A Summer Conference

A three-day conference and rally was held by the Japanese Baptists last July at Tsuchiura, an outstation of the main work at Mito. Tsuchiura is one of the seven places in the province of Ibaraki affiliated with the Mito church, at which workers are stationed.

The mornings were devoted to Bible study and to prayer. Later addresses were given, principally on the methods of work. Rev. Nakada, prominent evangelistic worker in Tokyo was one of the speakers. The afternoons were given over to conference and social functions, and the evenings to evangelistic meetings. The conference resulted in an increased interest in the church and its work on the part of all the believers.

The gathering was held at the suggestion and at the expense of the church members themselves. The men in the picture (see page 69), without white badges, are the workers and pastors.

Rev. E. H. Jones, Mito, Japan.

Ting Hai (Ding Hae) Academy and Hospital

The following is a translation of a unique document circulated by a group of Chinese business men in Ding Hae:

When we come to consider the public welfare of a city, what are the two most important questions that confront us?

First, it is the education of our children. Institutions of learning must be established to increase the intelligence of our boys and girls so that they will be made more useful citizens.

Second, it is the cure and prevention of disease. Hospitals should be established to care for the sick and needy, to instruct the people how to prevent disease. In this way much of the suffering and death of the people could be prevented.

Ding Hae is a residence city. For years it has been known as the most beautiful city in Chekiang Province. Many of the business men in Ding Hae are doing business in Shanghai, Nanking and Hankow.

These men, while their business is in another city, have their homes, their wives and their children in Ding Hae. For this reason we are more interested in Ding Hae than in the city in which we are doing our business; but up to the present time we have been so busy with our work that we have not taken time to improve the condition of our city as we should.

When we have wanted our boys educated we have sent them to some other port city, where they were trained in a different dialect, and at great expense. It has been impossible, almost, for children of the poor classes to have any opportunity of education. Also, when the people of Ding Hae get sick they have no proper treatment in the city, so we have to send them, at great expense, to some port city to a hospital.

Mr. L. C. Hylbert, Baptist Missionary, seeing the need of the school to train the children of his own church members, has established a good school, and some of our children are receiving better training at this school than was ever given in the city before. But his school is too small to accommodate all the children who want to attend.

The gentry and leading men of the city, seeing this splendid work, have met together and discussed the question of helping the school and making it large enough to accommodate many more students. We approached Mr. Hylbert and laid our plans before him, and he agreed to help us in any way that he could to give better education to our children, and to take supervision of the school.

Also, we business men felt that in connection with this school a hospital should be established; and we have discussed this too; and Mr. Hylbert has agreed to take the supervision of the hospital.

Plans: Our hope is to raise fifty thousand dollars to be used as follows:

The Academy Building	\$16,000
The Hospital Building	10,000
Equipment	4,000

the rest of the money to be deposited as an endowment fund.

If we leading men of Ding Hae will support this school and hospital liberally, Mr. Hylbert has hopes that some of his friends in America will help also. To establish such institutions in our city demands the generous support of all men interested in the public welfare.

Special Privileges to Subscribers: Any man giving five hundred dollars to this fund shall be looked upon as a partner, and will have the privilege of sending one student to school with free tuition. When this student has been graduated the man can select another student. In like manner for each additional five hundred dollars one free tuition will be granted.

Question of Dialect: If children go to other places to study their pronunciation will be different. Moreover, they cannot fully understand what their teacher explains to them. If, on the other hand, they are educated in their own home town, they would fully understand.

Tuition: The charge of tuition for the year is only ten dollars. If the boys and girls should go to another town they would have to pay higher tuition, and in addition room rent and board.

Avoid Temptation: Boys and girls leaving their home and going to

Shanghai from under their parents protection and care, are liable to fall into all kinds of temptation, while, if they study at home, they will not only be cared for but they can help with the work about the house.

It is a sad fact to know that most of the students, going away from their home to school, do not have any knowledge of the affairs of running a home. The chief reason for this is that from their boyhood they were away from home and had no chance to learn; but if the academy is opened near them so that they may be at their homes at night, they may be able to assist their brothers and sisters in running the affairs of the family. It is also true that when these students are away from their home they come in contact with people of luxury; and when they go back to their home they do not care to help with the work.

Hospital: Plagues of various kinds are often found in China during the hot season. Wherever these plagues break out thousands of people lose their lives. If there is a hospital opened in Ting Hai it would make all possible effort to prevent the plague from coming to the city. Moreover, the doctors would use every means to save the people attacked by this fierce tiger.

Merchants in Shanghai and other large centers outside of Ting Hai usually sleep and live in the shop building. When these men get sick they have no place where they can be cared for and treated unless they go to an expensive hospital. If we had a hospital in our own city these men could come home and could be treated near their own people.

A subscription paper is being sent around in a few days; and we request all who are interested in this work to give their names and the amount of their subscription.

TING-HAI SUBSCRIPTION LIST

For School and Hospital:

Chu-Pao-Saen	\$ 2,500.00
Lew-Pao-Yue	2,500.00
Hae-Yuong-Keng	2,000.00
Li-Hong-Seng	1,000.00
Tong-Wah-Chu	1,000.00
L. C. Hylbert	1,000.00
Moh-Nen-Ding	500.00

Total	<u>\$10,500.00</u>
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The Prize of a High Calling

On the last Sunday of the year, and after two years of faithful service, as secretary of our Sunday school, Krishniah was in his place. On the following Sunday the prizes for faithfulness for the past year were to be distributed by Mrs. Smith. One of these was to be Krishniah's, for he had not missed one Sunday. Before that day arrived, Krishniah had gone to be with Him of whom he had heard in the Sunday school, and whom he had learned to love.

When the school, gathered again, there was a hush over all. They had lost a friend. The sudden departure had made a deep impression.

On this day, the others received their prizes, but Krishniah was absent. Being an orphan, he had made his home with an uncle, a Hindu, but very fond of Krishniah. At the close of the school, we announced our intention to visit Krishniah's house and present to his uncle the Christian book, which was to have been Krishniah's prize. We invited all who wished to do so, to accompany us. We thought perhaps a dozen might respond, but to our surprise almost the whole school marched down the street with us. In America, such an incident would not have been remarkable, but in this case it meant that boys of all castes, including many Brahmans, had publicly gone with us to the house of a low caste family, a thing unheard of among Hindus.

Rev. L. C. Smith, Nellore, India.

Gaining Strength

In Siao-Wong-Miao, one of the most important centers of the Ningpo field, with a population of ten thousand, the people erected a new church building during the year.

The first services in the recently completed church at Yachow, West China, were held during the Christmas season. At the opening service sixteen boys from the boys' school and six older men from outstations were baptized. On Christmas night eight hundred persons attended the lantern lecture on the life of Christ.

During the past year two new preachers and seven new teachers have been added to the staff at Sattenapalle, South India, where Rev. and Mrs. A. M. Boggs are working.

Ten years ago there was only one Christian at Goalpara, Assam; to-day there is a Baptist church of three hundred eleven members.

At special services in the field of a Chinese evangelist, seventy men and women attended every meeting, morning, afternoon, and evening for three days. On the last day twelve asked for baptism, eleven said that hereafter they would daily "search the Scripture" and nine formed a "win one" society.

Dr. Chiba in Charge of Himeji Field

The Foreign Mission Society finds great satisfaction in the decision of its Japan Mission to call to the full oversight of the evangelistic work in one of its stations a trained and devoted Japanese minister, Rev. Yugoro Chiba, D. D. This is the first time in the history of the Society when complete responsibility for the conduct of work in a regular station has been transferred to a native leader.

When the sudden death of Captain Luke Bickel left the Gospel ship on the Inland Sea of Japan without a missionary director, Rev. Frank C. Briggs of the Himeji field was drafted for the vacant place. To fill Mr. Briggs's place at Himeji the mission turned quickly and unanimously to Dr. Chiba, who is sincerely honored and beloved by all

who know him, and asked him to take full charge of our Himeji field. In this action by the Japan Mission the Foreign Mission Society most heartily concurs and welcomes it as a noteworthy step in the execution of its policy, the chief feature of which is native leadership.

James H. Franklin.

Reversing the Proportion

I am greatly perplexed over the financial situation among Kachins. When I took charge of this Bhamo field, the native contributions for work were less than one per cent of the total moneys spent in the field. That is to say of every hundred rupees expended on our schools and evangelism in the district, the Kachins of the district actually gave less than one rupee. This was discouraging and offered a large field for instruction in the art of giving. During the past four years we have increased the percentage of giving by the Kachins until, during the past year, they gave one rupee out of every thirty-one spent on the field. This is still exceedingly meagre, and very far from self-support. It is all the more discouraging when one feels that the people could give more if they would, or perhaps if they had been urged at an earlier stage of the growth of the mission. They have become so accustomed to look to the missionary and the Government for all the money required to run all the schools and evangelism, that they resent being told of their meagreness in giving. This has become true of all classes of the people in the field. It is, however, no reason why they should be left in that state, but all the more reason why they should be told and shown the "error of their ways." The five-year program can never be fulfilled, or its goals even approximately reached unless such people are brought out of their selfish habits into the clearer light of Paul's injunctions on liberality. There is hope that the people may yet be brought to this point in their journey in their Christian life. One in thirty-one is better than one in one hundred, but it is still thirty times less than it ought to be. The proportion should be reversed, and be thirty-one from the natives and one from the mission and Government. We hope for the best.

Rev. J. F. Ingram, Bhamo, Burma.

Finding the Way

In the Vinukonda field we have seven churches, three of which are self-supporting. The others are aided by the mission. We let them have all the freedom they wish and help them in every way to develop into self-governing churches. Sometimes it would be better to assume more authority, but not to give them occasion to feel that they are still under our power I gladly take a quiet stand and let them learn by their own experience how to conduct the Lord's business. It may be slow work, but in these days of independence and longing for freedom, it is best to let them struggle until they find the true way. We are confident they will. We hope the day will come soon when,

with the shaking off of foreign authority, foreign support will also be unnecessary.

John Dussman, Vinukonda, South India.

Training a Child in the Way He Should Go

The native pastor at Maungmya reports many inquirers on his village trips and this year's report will show a number of heads of families who have been baptized.

Two of our boys will soon be home from seminary, one newly graduated, and we expect some effective work from them.

We have been impressed with the influence of our schools upon those who never actually become Christians. Last week one of the deputy inspectors visited the Bassein School, and although he is supposed to be a strong Buddhist, he preached an earnest sermon to our seventh standard boys. We asked him about it afterwards and he informed us that he has never been able to forget his early training in one of our jungle schools.

Most of the other inspectors are actually Christians. We have been made happy in the last several weeks by the fact that the chief inspector of schools in the district has at last united with the Bassein Church.

O. H. Sisson, Bassein, Burma.

Asami San

A graduate of our own school and of our Bible school in Osaka, Asami came back to us in the spring of 1916 and was my language teacher part of the time until the following spring. Since that time she has been teaching Bible in the school, but always she has spent a good deal of her time in Sunday School work and calling. Sometimes we think that a Bible woman, to do the best work, must be of middle age, but Asami San, with her earnestness, finds a welcome in many homes and occasionally the younger women are attracted to her just because she is young and as a young woman has devoted her life to the service of her religion. One of Asami San's inquirers, early in the year, was the older sister of one of the girls in our school, who became interested in Christianity through her little sister's beautiful Christian life. While the older girl was still seeking she began to work, helping us to find places for, and start two new Sunday Schools. She, herself, after she was baptized, walked half way across the city on Friday nights to attend our Sunday School teachers' training classes, and quite from one end of the city to the other on Sunday to help with the children. In the fall she went to the Osaka Bible School and seems to be very happy there. A friend of hers, in whose house we had started one of the new Sunday Schools, herself a seeker after some religion that would satisfy her, was so impressed with the new happiness that had come into this young Christian's life, that she became an ardent student of the Bible, with Asami San's help, and was baptized into the church in November.

At the same time another young woman of very beautiful faith was also baptized. Shortly after she became interested in Christianity and was attending church occasionally, she developed a hip disease, which the doctor told her would mean a long time in the hospital and was perhaps incurable. She was a woman whose children and crippled husband needed her and felt that it was next to impossible for her to go into a hospital. So she prayed. Asami San had been calling on her and teaching her and they both prayed. Then almost suddenly the woman began to get better. The doctors could not understand why, but she is a well woman today and is giving God the glory.

Last spring we had something unusual in the way of a Sunday School rally that represented every such school in the city. It came about in an interesting way. Two of our teachers, discovering that their birthdays came at the same time, wanted together to make some acceptable offering to their Master. They decided to show this city of ours what a Christian Sunday School is like. On the 20th of May children from our own schools, and from the five others of different denominations, met together in a pavilion in the big park that surrounds our famous old castle and heard from a speaker, specially skilled in talking to children, the true meaning of Sunday School and the true God whom it seeks to honor. The weather was perfect and the park filled with children and grown people who could not get into the pavilion, but a larger number of whom remained through the whole service. Every child carried away a red and white paper flag bearing that happy message, "God is love."

For Christmas we held separate meetings at each school. The aim was to reach as many people as possible in the different neighborhoods. More than a thousand children were thus gathered together in different groups throughout the city. There were among them, however, a considerable number of mothers and fathers who seemed proud to have their children take part through verse or song in telling the Christmas story.

Annabelle Pawley, Himeji, Japan.

Alone at Papun

I came here four years ago this month. At that time there were only twenty-five pupils and the school was a primary school. It has now been raised to a middle school, as far as the sixth standard, and at our last association meeting the Karens voted to raise it to seventh if the sixth standard pupils pass their examinations. Papun is an out-of-the-way place and it is hard to get qualified teachers. There are sixty thousand people in the field and about two hundred thirty church members. The average giving among the Christians is simply wonderful. We have about ninety pupils in the school who come from very poor homes. When they come to us eager to learn we cannot very well refuse and turn them away. I am supporting five now and wish I could do more. I have no one to go to for help if I should get into difficulty in managing the school. The nearest place to which to write for advice is Moulmein. It takes three days to send a letter to Moulmein and one week to send an answer back.

The first week in January we arranged to have prayer meetings in a different home each night. The Karens never have done this before and enjoy it so much. Before our prayer week was over came a message from Rangoon telling the plans for Burma's "Five Year Program." We decided to have four Sundays and also every evening for the whole month of January given over to prayer for this purpose. I arranged a series of topics and we had a great time; it was a very helpful month.

Indeed "the Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad." It was voted at the Karen Association that a memorial fund of ten thousand rupees be raised during the next ten years, for educational purposes. We raised four thousand fifty rupees that very day. Every Friday morning we pray for you and all the concerns of the work.

Papun is famous for being a fever-stricken place. Not one person has escaped but my humble self. Four years and not a touch yet! Everyone says that it is a marvelous thing. Europeans, Chinese, Indians, Burmese and others from other districts have to suffer from it, while I am perfectly well.

Nellie Yaba, Papun, Burma.

A Busy Man

Our station preacher, besides doing the work of a writer, and business with the Government, has prayers with the people here twice a day when not on tour. He preaches on Sunday and tours part of the time. Though a lame man, he has walked nine hundred fifty miles, preached in two hundred three villages, held six hundred seventy-nine services for twenty thousand, four hundred ninety-six hearers and baptized sixty-nine as the fruit of his own labor.

Lucy H. Booker, Kandukur, India.

The Little Outcaste

Luei Su Shen first came to our gates some years ago, a little outcast. Her bright eyes looked out at us from a thin, pinched face, scarred from a cut on the chin, and surrounded by a tangled mass of hair. Her clothing was tattered and filthy and she walked with the help of a stick. Both limbs had been broken from beatings received in the home where she had been taken as a servant and future wife for the master's young son. Although only a child, it had been her work to wait upon the smokers who visited the opium den of her master. Failing to move quickly after the severe beatings she had received, and with both limbs crippled, she was considered useless as a servant, so was thrown out of the house to live on the street. The poor child wandered to our gate and asked for protection from the beggars.

We could not refuse, so she was taken in, bathed, the mass of tangled hair cut, fresh clothing given her by the school girls, and so she found a refuge and a home in our school for girls.

For several years she lived here where good wholesome food and kindly treatment played their part in restoring health and a happy spirit. Although she has entirely recovered the use of both limbs and is able to walk quite freely, she must always remain somewhat deformed and dwarfed in stature, as a result of the cruel treatment given her in childhood.

It was not without much effort that she learned to control a very hasty and unpleasant temper and a sharp, quick tongue. Her heritage and her early surroundings gave her much to overcome, but a bright mind, a determined will and an earnest purpose to please, not only her new-found friends and teachers, but also her Heavenly Father, made it possible, with His help, for her to develop into a fine, bright Christian girl.

Miss Luei early showed a love for little children and an ambition to teach them, so after her graduation from the girls' school in June, 1914, she came to help in the kindergarten. Her enthusiasm and charming, winning manner with the children, added to her little stock of learning and her natural ability, made her valuable as a teacher from the first. She was eager to take the training and make this her life work, so as best we could we helped her in the study of kindergarten methods and ideals and for two years she faithfully worked there, showing a splendid appreciation of the kindergarten and an understanding of these Chinese children, which is not easy for us foreigners to gain.

From the small salary received during her two years of teaching she saved sufficient money to pay her tuition for one year at our normal school in Chengtu. Here she is showing a keen interest in her studies, eager to grasp everything which will help her in her profession.

At one time Miss Luei was a pupil in the kindergarten—now she comes back to us as a teacher, passing on to other little children the teachings which she has heard and the kindness which she has received.

Mrs. C. E. Tompkins, Suifu, West China.

A Record Year

During the year ordained pastors were secured for three of the six Burman churches. Thirty-five have been baptized. The Pyapon School has increased its enrollment twenty per cent. A new building for the school and church has been erected, insuring a greater increase the coming year. Five acres of the mission site have been reclaimed by filling in two feet of river silt, largely at Government expense. Near the close of the year work was opened among the Chinese, with four baptisms as first-fruits. Preachers report a better hearing than ever before among the Burman Buddhists. This has been a record year in baptisms, native contributions and mission improvements.

H. P. Cochrane, Pyapon, Burma.

As the Christians Do

In no year was there ever so much church building undertaken. New meeting houses, good meeting houses, tables and chairs for meeting houses, purchased. Table covers, glasses and plates for Lord's Supper occasions. Hanging lamps for meeting houses and pews instead of sitting on the floor.

Now, I have not taught them to put pews in their church house—they got the notion in some way and made the pews. And no one thinks of keeping cows in meeting houses any more, they make stables for their cows. Meeting houses are kept clean.

John Firth, Lakhimpur, Assam.

Preparing for Work

Sweete Solomon is a Nowgong girl belonging to one of the more prosperous Assamese families. Her father was formerly a Mohammedan and her mother a Hindu. After completing the elementary work at Nowgong she was sent with four other girls to Calcutta in 1912, to take further preparation for teaching. She completed the work at the Gardner High School in 1916, then entered the United Missionary Training School. She expects to return to Nowgong in December, 1918, to take the position in the normal school, for which she has been preparing. Her expenses have been paid by a Government scholarship, supplemented by aid from her father and her uncle.

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WHERE NORTHERN BAPTISTS ARE CO-OPERATING
WITH THEIR ALLIES

Theological Seminaries and Training Schools

- Shanghai Baptist Theological Seminary, Shanghai, China.
- Japan Baptist Theological Seminary, Tokyo, Japan.
- Congo Evangelical Training Institution, Kimpese, Africa.

Colleges

- Woman's Union Christian College, Madras, India.
- Ginling College for Women, Nanking, China.
- West China Union University, Chengtu, China.
- Nanking University, Nanking, China.
- Union Christian College for Women, Tokyo, Japan.

Upper Grade Schools

- Union Normal School, Chengtu, West China.
- Union Girls' High School, Hangchow, China.
- Woman's Bible Training School, Nanking, China.

Hospitals

China

- Canton—Union Missionary Hospital.
- Huchow—Will Mayfield, Jr., Memorial Hospital.
- Nanking—University of Nanking, Medical Department.
- Chengtu—Union Hospital.

Philippine Islands

- Iloilo—Union Hospital.

CHAPTER V

COOPERATION WITH OUR ALLIES

Grave mistakes are sometimes made when big battles are being waged because the allies fail to coöperate in presenting a united front to the enemy. In recognition of this danger, there will be found at strategic points on our battle front, a massing of all the Christian forces in that section of the line that the Oriental mind may more readily respond to the Christian impact, that a more effective reply may be given to the Oriental demand for Christian civilization, and that the day may more speedily arrive when trained Christian leaders are prepared to take up and carry on the work. The result is that Baptists have assumed their share in twelve union institutions which include colleges, theological, high and normal schools and hospitals.

A Good Report

The Shanghai Baptist College is not only preparing its students for future activities, but it is now pulsing with life and extending its influence far and wide. Perhaps no other institution in China has higher educational ideals. We desire to keep in the closest touch with the advance that is being made in educational methods in America, but we are also trying to adapt the best methods to the needs of the Chinese people. The whole campus seethes with life, in class rooms, in the laboratories, in the library and on the athletic grounds.

The fostering of the Christian life on the campus is, of course, one of the main interests in the life of the institution. There is a Y. M. C. A. in the college and one in the seminary. At least half of the students when they come to the college are not Christians. But so earnest and thorough is the work of students and teachers that only three students have been graduated from the college who were not Christians.

All of the seminary students and many of the college students preach in the city and near-by towns on Sundays. Several Sunday Schools are carried on, and the college Y. M. C. A. conducts a day school and social service center.

But the main product of the institution is her graduates. At least two-thirds of all the chapels and churches in the Central and East China Missions are manned by men sent out by the regular course of the seminary.

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are all preaching or teaching, or still further preparing themselves for teaching or preaching. Four graduates are in America doing seminary and university work.

Several of the graduates of the college have been graduated from the advanced course of the seminary and are now occupying important pastorates, the advance guard of what we hope will be a vast army of better trained workers. They are the men who are destined in time to take up the work of the missionary and carry on to completion the task of making China a Christian nation.

F. J. White in "Home and Foreign Fields," December, 1917.

Hangchow Union Girls' High School—Kindergarten Department

As I write my report this year my heart rejoices at the sound of the workmen across the way putting the finishing touches to our new kindergarten, which we are sure of being ready for occupancy in February. The children in the kindergarten have watched the progress of the building with much interest and are delighted that they will "go to school" in the new building after the New Year vacation. The normal pupils have also been eager to get into the new building so that they can have a suitable place to study and work. The kindergarten room is bright and sunny. One of the nicest features about the building is a lovely, wide porch facing the South. We also have big south windows so that we can have all the sunshine possible in the winter time.

Nine new pupils started the kindergarten normal course in September. One of the brightest and most refined girls, thus far to attend the school, entered this fall. She is nineteen years old, and because her father is an official and very conservative, she has never been permitted to go to school. She was deficient in English and mathematics and so was put in the fifth grade. She is now in the seventh and will finish the eighth in June if she is allowed to remain in school. She has come to believe in Christ and wishes to unite with our church as soon as she can.

In previous reports I have spoken of the Sunday School work. The Union Evangelistic Committee has very definite plans to cover the entire city as rapidly as possible in the opening of Sunday Schools. In some places there are more children than can be easily handled by the available teachers. The girls from the union school teach in these Sunday Schools. This work with the children is the most gratifying and promising of all mission work.

Helen M. Rawlings.

Madras Union Christian College for Women

An opportunity was afforded to present the interest of the Madras College to the Association of Collegiate Alumnae at its annual session in January, with the result that a special Committee on International Affiliation was appointed to study this and other foreign institutions. One of these college leaders was heard to remark, "The A. C. A. ought to do something like this to justify its existence."



ABBIE GERTRUDE
SANDERSON



MARY DANN
THOMAS



ELLA AUGUSTA HILL



CARRIE ELIZABETH
HESSELTINE



ETHEL MAY ROSS



REV. N. E. WQODBURY



EMMA J. DARY
FIANCEE OF
N. E. WOODBURY



URSULA DRESSER



HENRIETTA MCKEEN



MARY ELIZABETH
PHILLIPS



MARGUERITE
EVERHAM, M.D.



LAURA EMMA
BRODBECK



MAY AUBRA
NICHOLS



EMMA HELEN
SIMONSEN



REV. A. J. DAHLBY



MRS. A. J. DAHLBY



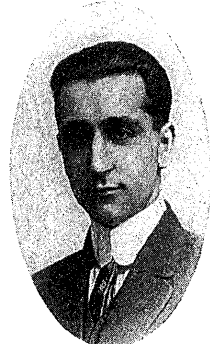
FLORA JANE
LAWRENCE



EMILIE GERTRUDE
LAWRENCE



MRS. J. LEE LEWIS



REV. J. LEE LEWIS

A coveted piece of heavily wooded land intrudes itself into the college property and separates it from the road. This has been appropriately named "Naboth's Vineyard," and the college people repeat the old plea, "Give me thy vineyard, that I may have it for a garden of herbs because it is near unto my house." There was danger that this land might become the property of a Mohammedan purchaser. For the protection of the college it will be purchased immediately.

One American woman, Miss Olive Sarber, a teacher of philosophy, has been added to the faculty during the year.

Annual Report.

Baptist Girls at Gingling College

Miss Lowe of Huchow entered in 1915, after she had finished the high school in Ningpo, taught in Ningpo and had studied extra English. She stayed in Gingling only one year but in that time we found her a very helpful, pleasant and faithful worker and a good steady student. The year did her a great deal of good in enlarging her vision and giving her poise and ability to go ahead and to take responsibility. She is engaged to a man (Baptist) now studying to be a doctor. She is now teaching in Huchow.

Miss Nyi entered in 1916. Her father is one of our preachers and she graduated from the Hangchow Union Girls' High School in January, 1914 (the first class). From then until September, 1916, she taught mathematics in a school in Shanghai, where she made an excellent record for herself. During her high school course she earned most of her tuition, clothes, etc., by sewing and embroidery, and by teaching in a day school an hour a day. In the two years and a half she taught in Shanghai she saved a good deal of money, but had to spend most of it for burial of a sister and for buying off her own impossible marriage contract made while she was a baby. In college she has made an excellent scholastic record. She is alert and happy, a favorite with students and teachers and takes responsibility. She was sent by the Y. W. C. A. as one of their delegates to the summer conference, is on the Y. W. C. A. cabinet and is class president, 1917-18. She is helping herself by working in the library and receives help from the Baptist Student Aid Fund. She is most worthy and worth while and I believe we shall continue to hear very good things of her work as a leader in New China.

Miss Dzen entered in 1916. Her father is one of our preachers at Shaohsing. She graduated from Hangchow Union Girls' High School. She has a quick, versatile mind and is very good in English, history and mathematics. She is very lovable and liked by teachers and students. She has had excellent training at home and stands for the very best. She is helping herself by ringing bells and working in the library and is being aided by the Baptist Student Aid Fund. She has made a very good scholastic record at Gingling and is leading in student activities, and is another girl in whom the Baptists will find a splendid leader in their work for women.

Mary Nourse.

Huchow Union Hospital

Last time I wrote we were causing our patients the shock of their lives by giving them baths in winter—further we were putting them on the anxious seat by making them change perfectly good padded garments for white bed suits, a padded kimona being hung on a coat hanger near the bed for use of the patient when up and about the room. The patients, however, to a man, wear the padded kimonas all the time, in bed and out, and the coat hangers hang at picturesque angles on the walls! After bathing became a habit among our patients, we still had a strenuous task before us in getting our nurses to make beds. They come from the middle and upper classes, and that means that we cause the custom of ages to topple when we talk manual labor to these nurses. Neither patients nor nurses saw the need of making beds that were forever getting unmade. When a patient went home there seemed some reason for making the bed up neatly, and even changing the sheets, providing they were really dirty. But making patients' beds every day and changing sheets periodically simply made the Chinese groan at the ultra-fastidiousness of our ways!

The personal belongings, stored under the mattress and inside the pillow case, deserve a paragraph all by themselves. Of course money always has to be near at hand—not dollars and dimes, but cash pieces (one cash equals one twentieth of a cent gold) and if two cash pieces are missing when the bed is made, it is up to us to search diligently. Cash takes a comparatively small space and a very dirty handkerchief can be picked up by one corner and removed in toto, but when it comes to removing loosely wrapped bundles of peanuts and watermelon seeds, five or six fritters strung on a piece of grass, and fruit and vegetables—! ! ! Well, we wonder first that some of our patients get well in spite of these delicacies and second, what kind of a catch-all we are going to invent for each bed that will hold this collection of treasures. We try to treat these belongings with a respect they don't deserve, but when a turnip does drop on the floor the patient accepts our apologies cheerfully and takes a bite out of the turnip to show how unimportant the fall was! Occasionally a patient leaves his pipe or matches or cigarettes in their hiding-place, and the hospital confiscates them until the patient goes home. In vain does he put on a New-Year's resolution expression and promise not to smoke his pipe again if we will just let him keep it beside him. Hygienic reasons aside, we're just guarding against fire in this Chinese building where our equipment cannot be insured and where patients would find themselves in a bad trap in case of fire.

Mrs. C. D. Leach.

Union Evangelistic Campaigns

The Christian Social Union, organized last year, has had a marked influence in bringing together the Christians of the churches founded by the Church Missionary Society, the China Inland Mission, and the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, in Shaohsing. This unity has been expressed in special evangelistic campaigns on two different occasions.

The first was held during the first week of the Chinese New Year. Definite preparation was begun three weeks in advance. A union committee prepared a list of eight topics to be presented in the eight days. During the meetings, which were held in the morning, the Christians took notes from which they presented the subject to friends and relatives in the afternoon. Out of a total membership of one hundred eighty-six, fifty-two non-salaried workers took part.

More time was given to preparation of the second series with more far reaching results. Shaohsing people saw for the first time a group of three Christians, one from the Church Missionary Society, one from the China Inland Society, and one from the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, going from house to house testifying to the power of God to free from sin. This spectacle impressed the non-Christian population and the remark was often made, "What is the matter with you Christians? You are all at it every day."

One of the results of the special effort in this city, has been the organization of evangelistic bands, whose members give one day a month to preaching to their non-Christian friends. The first of these was formed by the women of the three churches who went regularly to various places. Later the men organized in a similar manner, and now the monthly trips of these bands are a regular feature of the work. The same thing is being done in Ko-gyiao, where practically the whole church goes out. In a country where idol processions and pilgrimages to the temples count for so much this united front on the part of the Christians has a telling effect.

A. F. Ufford, Shaohsing, China.

Woman's Christian College of Japan

The Woman's Christian College of Japan has had an eventful year in its history and its opening in April, 1918, now seems to be an assured fact. In January, 1917, the Promotion Committee, which had planned and worked in its behalf for years, was disbanded. Its place was taken by the new Board of Trustees, composed of two representatives from the missions of each of the six coöperating boards—Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Canadian Methodist, Dutch Reformed and Christian, together with six Japanese representatives chosen by these members.

Dr. Benninghoff of our mission was made president of the trustees. Dr. I. Nitobe consented to become first the honorary and afterwards the active president of the college and Miss Yasui, formerly a teacher in the girls' normal school and noted for her strong Christian principles, accepted the office of dean. Mr. Nagao, superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Railway Bureau, has been appointed vice-president and has special interest in the business end of the college interests. The trustees have secured Dr. Raischauer as executive secretary to present the needs of the college in America and to do promotion work here.

A large piece of land with buildings has been rented from the Presbyterian Mission for three years, with the expectation of securing a more suitable piece of property in the near future.

The course, as planned at present, will consist of one year preparatory, three years regular and two years post-graduate work, thus making it higher than any other existing school for women in Japan and only one year lower than the Imperial University. The tuition fee will be sixteen dollars sixty cents per year for the preparatory, twenty-two dollars for the regular and twenty-seven dollars fifty cents per year for the graduate course, with room and board for five dollars a month, not a large sum to provide the highest education for a young woman in this land of opportunity!

Surely this college, which may have in an ever widening circle so vast an influence on the lives of the young women of Japan, ought to receive the ready and enthusiastic support of the women of America. As Baptists we hope to have six in the entering class this year.

Helen W. Munroe.

Union Normal School for Young Women, Chengtu

This year fourteen young women have been enrolled. These have come from boarding schools representing the four missions forming our union. Each of the girls is a Christian. In some cases Christian homes have contributed to their character, but much also is due to the earnest endeavor of the missionaries in charge of the schools from whence they came.

The practice teaching in all the lower primary subjects is done in a model school on our own premises. The normal students, under the supervision of the faculty, have complete charge of this school. This brings before them many opportunities for service. A number of these children come to the compound to go with the students to the Sunday services, others bring their parents to hear the Gospel story. Our students take classes in four of the Sunday Schools of the city and lead a service monthly for the hospital patients near by.

During the troubles in April about two hundred women and children took refuge in our compound. Each day we held an evangelistic service for the refugees, conducted by one of the school girls. The people enjoyed these services very much, and after they left us kept returning to inquire when we held services, until we felt we must grasp this golden opportunity; so we opened a meeting for the women, which has been attended by from fifty to one hundred.

The summer holidays brought us promise of over twenty students for the autumn term, as many as we have accommodation for, but unfortunately the local political troubles hindered many from traveling so as to arrive punctually, and opening day found us with only five on the premises. Some others have since arrived and we hope that most of the number will come soon.

Annual Report.

West China Union University

The student body at Chengtu shows a steady increase both in number and quality. This is remarkable in the face of the unsettled con-

dition of the province. Even with the fighting and the danger of stray bullets, against which the lath and plaster dormitories were no protection, there was a larger attendance at the college than in any previous term. This is striking contrast with the slim attendance at Government schools in the city of Chengtu.

Seeking a bullet-proof shelter, the people of the city found refuge in the half finished new building, Van Deman Hall. Then and there the college building was dedicated to the service of our Lord, for was it not a shelter in time of storm? Although this building cannot be finished within the appropriation of the board, due to unfavorable exchange, it is hoped to complete the two upper floors which must be used as dormitories. The present dormitory is an old farm house, remodelled to accommodate forty students. Last year it housed seventy and many more had to be turned away.

During the coming year the mission will be able to give the full time of four men to the teaching force of the university.

Several of the boys in the middle school, who will be graduated in June, will enter the department of religion of the university to prepare for the ministry. In a few years pulpits and pastorates can be filled by men who have caught a new outlook and a new spirit.

Joseph Taylor, Chengtu, China.

Successful Union Work

Some people are fearing that our men studying in a union school will leave the Baptist fold. We see absolutely no indications of such a tendency in the West China Union University. Our Quaker and Methodist friends are not trying to proselyte, nor are we. There is an excellent spirit of good fellowship among the Chinese and foreigners of the various missions.

There were fifty students in the West China Union Bible Training School last term of whom six were from our mission. We hope that in a few years we shall have candidates for the higher grade of theological training in the university. But the men we have are doing useful work and must be counted on for many years to come. We are planning to develop future preachers by giving young lads a short normal course and setting them to work teaching school for a time to gain experience and prove their ability, hoping that suitable men from among them can then go on with the theological studies and become preachers.

Our Bible training school gives the men a good practical training for the work that awaits them. Our city work is going forward slowly, but we hope, surely. We have to depend a good deal on the students for the evangelistic work, and I am sure many more men and women could be added to the church if there was a large enough staff, both Chinese and foreign, to push the work.

J. P. Davies, Chengtu, China.

MISSIONARY QUOTATIONS

"The call of God is so unmistakably clear and so imperative that the only course for an obedient church is an immediate and sustained advance."

"And I heard the voice of the Lord, saying, Whom shall I send, and who will go for us? Then I said, Here am I; send me." Isa. 6:8.

The healing of the world
Is in its nameless saints, each separate star
Seems nothing; but a myriad scattered stars
Break up the night and make it beautiful.
—Bayard Taylor.

"Be strong and of good courage and do it: for the Lord God, even my God, will be with thee; He will not fail thee, nor forsake thee, until thou hast finished all the work for the service of the house of the Lord." I Chron. 28:20.

"Shall your brethren go to war, and shall ye sit here?" Num. 32:6.
"And wherefore discourage ye the heart of the children of Israel from going over into the land which the Lord hath given them?"

CHAPTER VI

IN FRANCE

During the last four years, strange things have happened—unexpected, awful—many of them—and difficult to comprehend. Perhaps one of the most startling to the Christian world, which has been, for years, slowly sending its missionaries to the uttermost parts of the earth, has been to find that the “uttermost parts” are coming nearer and are actually taking a share in the great war for democracy “overseas.”

From Assam, India, Burma and China they have come by the thousands across the Pacific Ocean, through the Suez Canal—many weary miles by land and sea. Quick to seize this opportunity to give Jesus Christ to these men, on the alert to recognize the urgent need to safeguard those who are so ignorant of the sins and the temptations of the so-called Christian nations, missionaries at home on furlough have gone to France to act as interpreters, to help these men wherever possible. The small force of Baptists in France, broken and decimated by the war, has been entirely unable to meet this new situation —“foreign missions” pouring into their own land—and have welcomed these strange men who have come to their aid.

Under ordinary circumstances Rev. Ernest Grigg of our Burma Mission would have come home for a year of rest and preparation for further foreign service. At his urgent request, however, the board of managers granted him permission to engage in Y. M. C. A. service among the soldiers in France. In a letter received from “somewhere in France” he writes as follows:

“I am exceedingly grateful to the board of managers for cordially sanctioning my plan to spend part of my furlough in Y. M. C. A. work with our soldiers in France. It is a peculiar joy and a rare privilege to minister to hundreds of men engaged in the herculean task of delivering the nations from a mighty despot.

“You will be genuinely glad to learn that in this Y. M. C. A. hut since August more than two hundred fifty men have signed the ‘War Roll.’ The pledge follows:

“I hereby pledge my allegiance to the Lord Jesus Christ as my Saviour and King, and by God’s help will fight life’s battles for the victory of His kingdom.’

“The aim of the roll is to band together in the service of Christ and

their fellowmen those who are now serving their king and country, that their country may be more truly God's country and the world God's world.

"My health is keeping good. I am better in health now than when I left for France three months ago. Three months! How rapidly time flies! May God give to me wisdom and understanding and the spirit of Christ to make this work as successful as is possible to His praise and the highest good of all men who pass through this hut.

"To see the men writing their home letters, reading books and papers, playing games, partaking of refreshments, in animated conversation, playing billiards, singing songs round the piano, or respectfully listening to a devotional address or expressing the height of enjoyment in a concert is to experience a diversive pleasure of a new variety. How brave these men are! How much depends on their courage, determination and physical prowess! I am grateful indeed to our society for cordially approving my special service here in their behalf.

"Men at this camp remain only a few days, so we always have new men to whom to extend greetings and for whom to make a 'home away from home.'

"Faithfully yours,
"Ernest Grigg."

A few weeks later the following communication indicated the service which Mr. Grigg would render among the Burmans, who in large numbers, are helping in removing the menace of a military autocracy:

To The Associate Secretary,
"A. B. F. M. S.," Boston, U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Huntington:

How I long for one hour's conversation with you about the new and most unexpected opening for work among the Burmans who are with the British Expeditionary Forces in France!

The door which the Area Y. M. C. A. Secretary and my wife and I believe to be open for work among sick and wounded soldiers in hospitals was most unexpectedly found to be fore-closed for the present, save for two hours a day. It was when we were reflecting upon this failure of plan that the following letter was received by me from Mr. McCowen (with whom I had been on close terms of friendship in Burma about six years):

"Y. M. C. A." A. P. O. S. I., January 26, 1918.

My dear Mr. Grigg:

I only had an hour in.....the other day and left word with Mr.....that we would be very glad to have you for work with one of the Burma Labor Battalions in the.....Area. These men are No ladies are allowed to work in this area so that you could not possibly have Mrs. Grigg with you.

I feel strongly that it is up to the missionary society in Burma to help us out with these men. The Indian Missionary Societies have



WHAT THE EARTHQUAKE DID IN SOUTH CHINA

their fellowmen those who are now serving their king and country, that their country may be more truly God's country and the world God's world.

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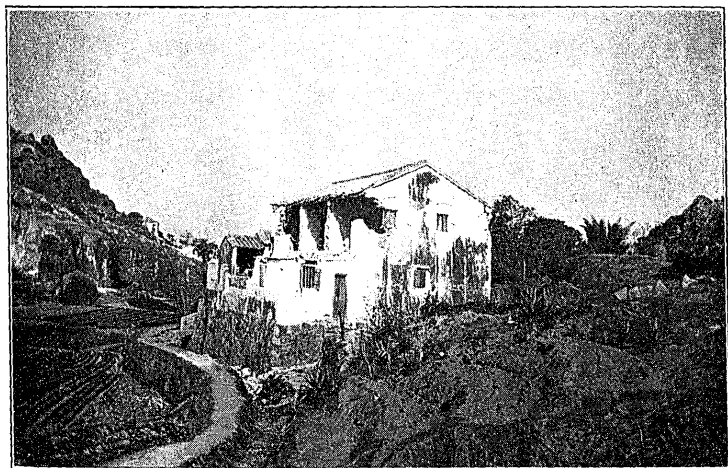
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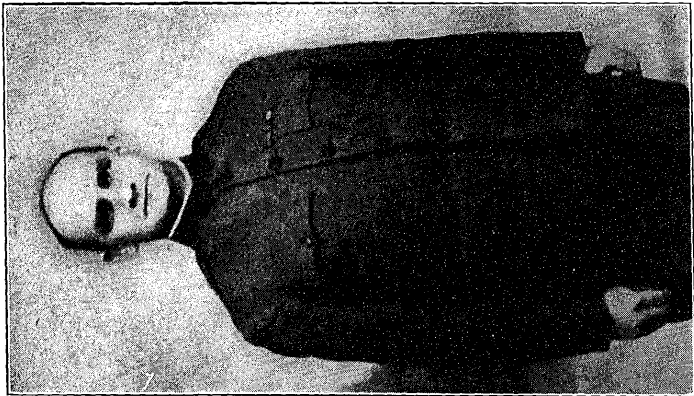
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WHAT THE EARTHQUAKE DID IN SOUTH CHINA



DR. J. R. BAILEY



AT THE FRONT IN FRANCE
A NAGA OF ASSAM



DR. J. R. BAILEY

been very wide-awake and have sent us some of their best to work with Indian Labor Companies.

The Rev. Mr. MacMillan of the London Missionary Society is in charge of the whole of the work for the Indian and Burmese Labor Companies, and is a most delightful and devoted man. You would find him very helpful and sympathetic.

As I mentioned to Mr.....the work would be primarily a social work of meeting the pressing social needs of these men, far removed from their homes and subject to strange conditions at this time. We have given the Government an undertaxing not to engage in religious propaganda work amongst non-Christians. There would be objection to holding services for Burmese Christians, and of course there would be a large opportunity for truly Christian work in ministering to these men in their present time of need. I hope it may be possible for you to be transferred to the..... army area for this purpose.

Yours sincerely,
 Oliver H. McCowen,
 Organizing Secretary.

After a prayerful consideration of all the circumstances my wife and I decided that God was leading me into this work for the Burmans. We felt that the effect of my going to them would be a very great help to them and to our work in Burma. They would never forget the fact that a missionary, who had been in their loved country, in their village, had spent months with them in the, to them, strange far off land of France and had been to them a real friend. We felt that they would write home to their people about it and the result would be far reaching in their lives and in the lives of their home folks. We felt too, that the "A. B. F. M. S." would be most pleased for me to undertake this service. The one sad feature was that my wife could not accompany me and that instead of being together in service and in danger, we would be widely separated by scores of miles. However, we acted upon our conscientious convictions, with the result that my wife is now a resident worker in a Y. M. C. A. Hut, within two miles of where I spent my first four months in France, and I am here in an army area with the Burmans of whom there are a goodly number. I arrived here day before yesterday and have had my first conversation with the men. It afforded both them and me much pleasure to meet. They were astonished and pleased. I shall write you details next week. Meanwhile I solicit your prayers for my wife and for me and confidently await your approval of this service by your missionary. To me it is wonderful and romantic and providential that, whilst on furlough, I should be privileged to work with Burmans who are co-operating in a peaceful way to bring this world war of righteousness against wickedness to a successful issue.

My wife and I are grateful to you and to the other officers of the A. B. F. M. S. for your expressed fellowship and heartfelt sympathy and cheerful inspiring support. May God richly bless you, each and every one, in the Rooms.

Yours fraternally,
 (Signed) Ernest Grigg.

Several thousand natives from tribes in the Naga Hills and Garo Hills of Assam, among whom our missionaries have been working, are rendering an important service behind the lines of our fighting men in Europe. In every report from the Far East comes the gratifying news that it is the Christians who are first to volunteer, and it is the Christians who are wanted as officers.

Missionary J. Riley Bailey, M. D., of Impur, Assam, released temporarily by the board, sailed from an Atlantic port for France recently, where he will spend part of his furlough working among the two thousand Nagas there. Doctor Bailey has ministered to the people of the Naga Hills in their villages since 1912, doing medical work especially, but also evangelistic and general work. With Mrs. Bailey he has gone out on extensive tours and visited hundreds of villages, preaching Christ and bringing medical relief to thousands of sufferers.

Whether in Assam or in France, the Nagas need Doctor Bailey. In a strange country, surrounded by strange customs and foreign languages, their need of his care and guidance is even greater than at home. Doctor Bailey has taken with him lantern slides of the Naga Hills and of Assam so he can show their home land to the men who are behind the fighting forces. Twenty-five hundred Naga Gospels furnished by the Publication Society will be distributed to the members of the Coolie Corps, and the promising evangelistic work begun in their own villages will be continued in France.

The following letter has been received from Doctor Bailey, describing his experiences and giving his impressions of war-burdened France:

12 Rue d'Agnessean,
Paris, France.

Rev. J. Y. Aitchison,
Box 41, Boston, Mass.
My Dear Brother Aitchison:

I have been in France since January 22 and in Paris since the evening of the same day. France is a very beautiful country, and the French are a most magnificent people. Although they have been harassed and mauled by the worst cruelty that the world has ever known, they are still going on day by day, hoping for an end of this awful war. Old men and women are doing the work on the farms aided by crippled and disabled soldiers. The women are bearing a terrible burden. Millions of them have been robbed of their husbands, brothers, or fathers. Here in Paris there are constant reminders of the war—crippled soldiers, widows in mourning, the continual rumble of the

heavy Government trucks through the streets, carrying supplies on their way to the front.

The Germans recently made a dastardly night attack on Paris; nothing of a military nature was gained but some sixty were killed and more than two hundred injured, many of these women and children. They came on a bright, moon-lit night, January 30-31. The French were watching and gave the alarm, but the difficulty of locating an airplane when it is in the dark and high up as these were is great. The anti-aircraft guns were booming away and the machine guns on the airplanes were clicking and at frequent intervals the bombs were dropped from a great height and crashed into the city, exploding as they struck. They are huge things, some weighing four hundred pounds. When they explode the destruction is awful. The concussion alone breaks heavy plate glass for two blocks all to fragments. When one strikes a building it just plays havoc. Three hospitals were hit that night.

The Germans are sending refugees back to France; women and girls sent tottering back to be a burden to themselves and others because of the loathsome diseases with which they have been impregnated. Many are sent back because of tuberculosis contracted while in Germany. Close your eyes and just try to imagine the indignities, abuses, tortures and persecutions perpetrated on these defenceless women and girls. It is impossible for you who have always been acquainted with love and kindness to imagine these things. But you must look into hell itself to know the heart of Germany. The German shells are impregnated with the germs of loathsome diseases, so that there must be a separate hospital to treat those wounded by shells. Then they have been using an expanding bullet which tears and causes frightful destruction when it strikes.

There are also many girls here in France who are ready and waiting to cause our American troops an untold injury. The Y. M. C. A. is providing good places for the boys who come on leave to help keep them straight and clean. Paris ought to be a most beautiful place in time of peace. It is beautiful even now. I am busy at present helping to entertain the boys who come to Paris. We meet the trains as far as possible and conduct the boys around, if they so desire, so that their time will be spent to good advantage. I am sending you one of my pictures which I had taken two days before the air raid on Paris. I am hoping to get out before many more days to that part of France where the Nagas are working and get to my work.

Most sincerely yours,
(Signed) J. Riley Bailey.

Three missionaries from the China Missions are also in France engaged in active service. At the time this book went to press only the following communications were received:

Dear Dr. Franklin:

Just a line to say "Good Bye" to you and the other good people at the Rooms. Am off to the "Other Side" under orders which came

very unexpectedly and with them an appointment as one of the assistants to the British Heart Hospital. Wish I could have taken even one day to run up and see you all.

Mrs. Brown and the children remain by choice in Baltimore. Had a rather gloomy day at home yesterday, but I believe their pluck will carry them through.

With my kindest regards to all, I am,

Faithfully yours,
(Signed) Worth Brown.

Dear Dr. Franklin:

I am just getting the first letters from France. Mr. Wellwood expects that he will be delayed in Paris for a while since permits to go near the British lines will have to be secured from London.

Mr. Wellwood will be under the British Y. M. C. A. and will have to change his uniform for the British uniform. He writes there are about thirty men needed for the work and at present there are only seven in France. He fears that it will be difficult to get away again and I know how he likes to stick to a job till it is accomplished.

Since the Tuscania disaster, the children say that they want their father to stay over there till the war is over! But when will that be? The prospects for peace seem very slight indeed.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) Mrs. Robert Wellwood.

Dear Dr. Franklin:

I forgot to ask the New York office of the Y. M. C. A. to advise you by wire when they had learned of our safe arrival. However, I hope you have heard of it through other sources.

We had a good trip with no special thrills, but some rough weather.

Wellwood and I are both well.

Attended a conference this afternoon with the leaders here and got an inside look into the important work that is being carried on by the Y. M. C. A.

Dr. Fosdick was at the conference.

We will meet one of the secretaries tomorrow regarding our special problem with the Chinese.

Will probably be in Paris the last part of this week then we tackle our problem.

The French Government has erected several hundred huts and is asking the Y. M. C. A. to move them. There are some one hundred fifty secretaries already at work among the French soldiers—splendid ambassadors of international good will.

Have seen several huts and they are really havens—hives—helpers. They are performing a conspicuous service.

Will not write more now. Wanted simply to report our safe arrival; to say that we are well; that we are keen for our tasks and that no one here has any doubt about the final issue.

With best wishes to you all,

Sincerely,
(Signed) H. J. Openshaw.

One other missionary, Rev. William Pettigrew of our Assam Mission, has also sailed for France. No communication has as yet been received from him since his departure. The following letter from Assam, forwarded before he left his field, describes some of his experiences assisting the British recruiting agencies:

You have no doubt heard before this of the recruiting of a number of Labor Corps in India for France. Manipur was included in this, and the president of the Darbar, and the political agent of Manipur were anxious to have my help in getting together the two thousand asked for from the state. My knowledge of Manipuri, Tangkhul Naga, and Kuki was the reason for their wishing to have me on the spot as early as possible. They found that the Tangkhuls and Kukis through ignorance were making strong objections to going, and just before I attended the Bengal Assam Representative meeting in Calcutta a wire was received from the political agent asking me to come at once, and saying that the Raja's car would take both Mrs. Pettigrew and myself to Imphal. A journey that has taken us a fortnight in our comings and goings to Assam plains was done in less than twenty-four hours. On our arrival we found that hardly anyone had volunteered, and it was up to me to explain the situation to these tribes, and bring all my persuasive powers to bear upon them. I first asked my evangelists of the western hills, working among the Kukis, to help. They themselves volunteered, and brought in from three of our Christian villages a number of young men willing to go wherever the Government wished. This attitude on their part broke the back of the opposition in the western hills, and eventually more than five hundred were recruited from that section. The political agent was so pleased with the attitude of our Christians that he made handsome awards to the chiefs of the three Christian villages, and more than once in conversation and in correspondence expressed his conversion to the Christianizing of these hill tribes. On the eastern hills, among the Tangkhuls, the opposition was very marked, but when I arrived at Ukhrul, and with Mr. Higgins, the president of the Darbar had two days palaver with them, the opposition on this side also was overcome, and one thousand of the Tangkhul Nagas were enrolled for service in France. Our head master and the second master, both Christians, and another peon of the state, also a Christian, and all three from our Christian village at Ukhrul volunteered, and the two teachers were made interpreters for the Tangkhuls. The other man was made a mate over a company of thirty. Two of our evangelists on the western hills among the Kukis were also made interpreters. One of our promising pupils, who had been a student of Ukhrul School for many years, and who was a senior at Shillong High School, was also appointed interpreter.

For the help given in this work the chief commissioner of Assam sent a letter of thanks to me through the political agent. He has expressed his appreciation of the help the missionaries in Assam have given, and has published it in the daily newspapers.

W. Pettigrew.

PLANNING THE BIG OFFENSIVE

The United States spent on the army and navy during the first year of the war \$9,064,240,483.

American and Canadian Christians spent during 1917, in their campaign against heathenism in the orient, \$20,407,861.

The average per capita subscription of the population of the United States to the Second Liberty Loan was \$39.90.

The average yearly contribution of Northern Baptists to Foreign Missions is 71 cents.

The call of this hour is for the consecration to God of the richest resources of men and money which the church of Christ has produced. To fail to hear and heed this call now—not after the war is over, but now—will be an evidence of infidelity on the part of the church which we dare not allow the world to witness, and from which delinquent churches cannot survive. “He that saveth his life shall lose it.”

CHAPTER VII

PLANNING THE BIG OFFENSIVE

Behind every battle line there is a silent force of trained men who are constantly studying the lay of the land, making surveys, drawing maps, outlining advance moves, indicating where new forces, equipment and ammunition should be placed and otherwise looking ahead in order to guard against surprise, to advance the line wherever opportunity is given and to prepare for a big offensive.

Our Baptist battle line is no exception for here, too, is found that steady planning for the future, the constant recognition that no well ordered advance is possible without adequate supplies and the realization that defeat stares us in the face at more than one strategic point unless the plans for a "drive" are immediately accepted and adopted.

It takes Baptists of large vision to grasp all of these plans for a big offensive—men and women who are willing to think, who are not afraid to put first things first, who are ready for sacrifice, who grasp the real significance of what it means to be engaged in a "World Service." To all such Baptists a candid and plain statement of what a big offensive means will be welcome.

The first urgent requirement is that reënforcements be hurried to the fields, that our battle line be strengthened in places where the forces are pitifully weak and at crucial points where victories may easily be won. Here are some of the reports recently received, which indicate the urgency of the situation.

Appeals for Men

There is a little grave in the Chin Hills at Haka, Burma, where Rev. J. H. Cope and his wife labored for several years. They hoped and prayed for reënforcements for their station and especially for a doctor, but because no medical assistance was at hand the little lad, Harry, three years of age, could not be saved. This story speaks for itself.

Rev. J. E. Tanquist, of Kohima, Assam, writes: "Kohima is on the main road between Assam and Burma, the seat of Government for the

How Americans Spend Their Money

War

Liberty Loans of 1917	\$5,500,000,000
War Taxes, Estimated	1,500,000,000
Total	\$7,000,000,000

Alcoholic Drinks . . . \$2,000,000,000

Tobacco . . . \$1,200,000,000

\$650,000,000 Chewing Gum and Candy

\$300,000,000 Moving Pictures

\$200,000,000 Soft Drinks

Foreign Missions
\$20,000,000

The needs of the Government in the present emergency are paramount. Give all that is required.

Nevertheless, even under the exigencies of war, the work of foreign missions can neither be postponed nor curtailed. A great increase in gifts is needed immediately.

A searching question—which of the eight columns can most easily be reduced in order to enlarge the last?

entire region occupied by the Naga tribes. Fully one hundred thousand Nagas are within easy reach of the mission and no other mission is attempting to do anything toward giving them the Gospel.

"In comparing these one hundred thousand people with the same number at home we must remember the home people are literate, educated to the use of medicine and have a preparatory knowledge of Gospel truth. There is at least five times as much work and time involved in the evangelization of one hundred thousand people speaking different languages in Assam as there would be in dealing with a like number of people in America. Yet for forty years all this work has been left to one missionary family."

From Tharrawaddy, Burma, our missionary, Rev. H. Marshall, cries for reënforcements among the one million one hundred two thousand Karen people where practically none but Baptists are working. They have twelve Karen stations with eight hundred sixty churches, fifty-three thousand two hundred thirty-five members, with nine seventh-standard schools and three high schools, and only thirteen missionaries.

Another missionary who lives sixty-eight miles—three days' journey each way—from the nearest doctor and from the city where he procures his supplies, has lost two sons because medical help could not be secured in time. They have no telegraph, telephones or railroads. In his appeal for an automobile he said: "God has given us back two fine boys. Shall we have to sacrifice them in the same way? We are willing to make the greatest sacrifice, but we would like to do all we can for our loved ones."

"We call attention to the fact that in 1918 the places of not less than nine men in South India will be vacant and the number of those who may return to the field before that time will be entirely inadequate to supply the needs. The needs of our work today are greater than ever. Missionaries are carrying crushing burdens and doing overtime, without seeing any hope of relief in the future. We again appeal for immediate reënforcements to enable us to man the vacant stations and to take advantage of unparalleled opportunities opening to us on all sides."

The South India Conference Report, 1917.

By cable from East China: Send evangelist women Huchow Kin-hwa.

"I am wondering whether you fully realize the tragic seriousness of the situation with us here in Japan just at the present time. Within the short space of thirteen months Dearing, Bickel, Briggs and Miss Whitman have passed to their reward. They were workers who carried large burdens and on whom we leaned hard. The work that they left has fallen right back upon us who remain. We are holding the line. I appreciate fully the situation which you are facing at home, but if

we are going to have any Baptist Mission left in Japan we have got to be reënforced. You know that for ten years we have been undermanned and working under a fearful handicap, but with the dropping out almost at the same time of four of our most efficient workers the situation has become desperately difficult."

Japan Conference Report, 1917.

In one village, which we visited on tour, a young man twenty-four years old said, "I never knew a Christian preacher to come to our village until now."

We showed lantern pictures under a canopy of two ship sails which were hung in front of the village temple. At dusk the temple shell-horn blew, the big round brass gongs with deafening sound were beaten and the lights swung before the ugly lifeless idol. Then our turn came and God blessed us in telling of the living Saviour. The people were very attentive but I was impressed at the almost deathlike hush that came over the crowd when we showed the pictures of the crucifixion. The Cross of Christ has an unspeakable drawing power.

One old man said, "Why do you pass us by? Come to our village too." A young man said, "What do you mean by the word 'Jesus'? I never heard it before."

Our furlough is due in a little over a year from now. I'm asking God to convict one of you until you say, "Yes, Lord, I'm thine unreservedly, I'll go, I'll take Howard's place in Contai." Villages are numberless. It's simply impossible to meet the situation as it should be met. At home there are five or six churches in every little town while Contai field has more than six hundred thousand population. There are some who will not listen, but the vast majority show an unmistakable trend toward Christianity.

Several groups have come to see me from all directions. They need guidance. God is moving their hearts. If you do not come they will not hear. When you can come and do not, who is responsible for their souls?

May God open your eyes to the situation and give you grace to meet it.

John A. Howard, Bengal-Orissa.

The work, especially the evangelistic work, needs more money and more men. The Christians need instruction. They must have it. We must give them teachers and preachers even though we have to use large sums from our own salaries in doing so. If necessary, let our salaries be reduced, but why should the work of Jesus Christ suffer?

A. M. Boggs, Sattenapalle, South India.

Your missionaries at Impur, Assam, have been trying to superintend a boarding school for girls in addition to all the work for boys and men. There has never been a woman sent to care for these girls, who are eager for a school. It is impossible for the over-burdened workers

on the field to carry longer this additional burden. These thousands of Naga girls must learn to read and write, to manage their homes and care for their children, if they are to be fit wives for the Christian Naga men.

This is a great industrial center, a railway colony. In the future development of the workshops a new Indian settlement is to be formed a little to the west, and we shall need a church building there. South of us a civil station is being opened. They are clearing off a place three miles square and have asked for land eight miles square. Another church building will be needed there. These places are at least two miles apart, and may in the end be four miles from center to center. This is a case of Indians coming to us by the dozen. We do not have to go into the jungles to find them. The men who come are often trained workmen and they usually receive good wages. Here is the opportunity for self-support. Coming into a station of this kind they meet with all kinds of vice and there is need of aggressive, virile effort in both the European and the Indian communities. If this industrial center is gripped for Jesus Christ in this growing period the work will always be easier. But let this opportunity pass, and it is passing, let these Indians settle down to habits of vice along with their ignorance and superstition, and how much greater the needed power to move them Godward!

No one could ask for a bigger opportunity than this. God has a man somewhere to come out here and help swing this growing, thriving center for the Master. Another missionary is needed, and needed urgently.

Z. D. Brown, Kharagpur, Bengal, India.

BY CABLE FROM SOUTH CHINA

Women send at earliest possibility girls' school one, woman's work two, woman physician one.

The General Society has today definite requests for one hundred ten men or missionary families and the Woman's Society a list nearly as long. At least two hundred Baptist young men and women are needed now to hold the line that we may do "our bit" toward the salvation of the world.

Not for a moment should it be assumed that the call for recruits here published exhausts the needs of the mission fields for missionary reinforcements. The effect of sending out the full number asked for would, in nearly every instance, simply give the mission the full staff needed for the effective prosecution of the present work and place it in a position where it could plan and undertake a big offensive. Moreover, there is a very considerable weakening of the missionary force each year, due to the death or per-

manent retirement of active workers. Such losses for the past three years alone aggregate thirty-four families. These gaps in the line must be filled, in addition to sending our new forces to take advantage of the new and larger opportunities.

The second need is that money for hospitals, "huts," permanent barracks, ammunition and equipment be provided without delay, so that with the reinforcements of men and women a great offensive movement to gain new territory for Christ's Kingdom can be undertaken.

Rev. J. A. Curtis, of Donakonda, South India, the Nellore District, writes: "It is impossible to take care of the outfit of our stations from the general funds of the society. The most discouraging circumstances in my missionary horizon is that after thirteen years at Donakonda with nothing but our house, we must go back to another term of service with small prospect of any equipment."

Dr. Groesbeck, of Chaoyang, South China, recently wrote: "If we cannot get money for Swatow Academy and for Kaying Academy I do not see what we are to do. The theological school at Swatow is absolutely full of academy students. Two bodies cannot occupy the same space even in China. We now have the students and will have more. We have prayed and labored fifty years for this day, and now it has come we do not know what to do with it. This comes pretty near to handing back to the Lord His blessing and telling Him we can't use it in our business." He goes on to say: "In the old days, when we had to wait seven years for a convert, work had its sorrows, but also its appeal. Now that they crowd our doors and ask for the privilege of studying in Christian schools, are the churches in America to turn a deaf ear to the cry?"

A cablegram just received at the headquarters of the Foreign Mission Society in Boston brought the information that the earthquake at Swatow had involved a property loss to our two Societies amounting approximately to sixty thousand dollars. We all feel grateful to God that the lives of the missionaries have been spared. Our readers will recall the accounts in the newspapers regarding the disastrous earthquake in the region of Swatow. The fact that the newspapers reported losses amounting to millions of dollars in property and of thousands of human lives, occasioned great anxiety with reference to the fate of our missionaries stationed there.

Here is an unforeseen emergency in our work, a most critical need for which no provision has been made in the current budget of the Societies, nor even in the share of the extra million dollar fund which our laymen have secured. Of the sixty thousand dollars, approximately twenty-seven thousand dollars is needed to replace three mission residences, which have apparently been totally destroyed. The missionaries recommend, upon advice of an architect, that these ought to be constructed of reinforced concrete, in order to provide additional se-

curity. The balance of the sixty thousand dollars is needed for repairs upon the other mission property in that region of China.

J. Y. Aitchison.

In a station in China a single woman missionary lives in an old house, where the rats play tag in the walls and help themselves to the provisions in the storeroom. In another city five women occupy three sleeping rooms, have no study but the dining room, and no guest room or reception room for visitors or callers. In another, the young missionary studies the difficult language in the storeroom, while her associate attempts to do her best work in a room where the Chinese servant must do the family ironing. In more than one station in Burma and India the guest room in the home of the general missionary is the only spot where our young woman may find a place for herself.

One of the most difficult experiences for a missionary is to be obliged to turn children away from school because there is no room for them in the dormitories. This is happening all the time in our schools in India and Burma and in some places in China. One missionary found it necessary to hang a sign at the gate, "No more need apply." One of the most effective ways to bring Christ into the homes of the Oriental is through the daughter or sister who lives in a Christian dormitory.

There is no hospital for women in our whole Assam Mission, no adequate provision for our school girls when cholera or plague breaks out, no facilities for teaching the women proper methods of caring for their children and the simplest laws of hygiene and sanitation.

Nellie G. Prescott.

The opportunities in connection with Mr. Benninghoff's work at Waseda University are stupendous. They are big beyond all the idle dreams we had a few years ago when the work was undertaken. Few such opportunities come to a great denomination and we must not let it go unimproved.

The Yokohama School looms up also as a great opening, such as we never had before, and at the earliest possible moment we must enter. The Governor is enthusiastic about the project, and is doing everything in his power to help us build a strong Christian school.

Charles B. Tenny, Tokyo.

The war has hit us hard. Friends were about to give us money for a dormitory when our country entered the war and that hope was deferred. In order to restore the seminary building, which we have been using to its rightful occupants, we decided to cut down our attendance. We refused a preparatory class in the fall and so, it proved, cut off six hundred dollars or eight hundred dollars much-needed income. Even so, our attendance was larger than before. We had one hundred five regular students.

Having in part prepared the teachers for increased attendance and then losing the income that a dormitory would have given us, we fell behind on running expenses and had no funds for our boys in college. We still hoped for scholarships for our college men, for we had not the heart to call them home. They are making our school famous in Shanghai, and when they return they will bring a new era in the Swatow field. We could clear off all our debts, if only we had buildings and equipment.

But we are neither quitting nor waiting. Teachers, students and friends are subscribing money. For the coming terms we shall build upper and lower berths, using bedboards without waste, and put sixteen boys in each room that was intended for eight.

A. H. Page.

The past year has increased the membership of the Kanagawa Church from ninety to one hundred and thirty. Most of the additions have been by baptism. The house temporarily loaned to the congregation for worship is so small that some of the members have to stay at home if there is to be room to welcome outsiders from the surrounding community. A new building is an urgent necessity.

C. H. D. Fisher, Yokohama, Japan.

Having two foreign doctors on the staff of Huchow Union Hospital is making it possible for us to do more thorough work than ever before. This year is the first time we are having complete histories and physical examinations written of each patient, and a routine laboratory examination followed out in each case.

With our fine staff we ought to be able to do wonders for Huchow—
if only we had our modern hospital in which to do the wonders!

C. D. Leach, M. D., Huchow, China.

One of the year's greatest problems has been the housing of the nurses. When they occupied beds in the hospital it lessened the capacity to take in patients. Many times they slept on the floor several nights waiting a chance at an empty bed.

C. H. Barlow, Shaohsing.

If I did not feel that the money spent on buildings would be a very real help toward the progress of God's Kingdom in this place, I would not want to use it here. It is increasingly difficult to try to have a women's and girls' school in those rooms at the chapel. They are not at all suitable at the present developed and developing stage of our work. Not only is it inconvenient and unwise to have them at such a

public place and hard for them to study with so much coming and going, but even some men will not come to the church because there are so many women around. This was a new phase of the situation to me and one I had not counted on, and we may smile, but a Chinaman and an American do not think alike on many things, and this seems to be one of them.

Mrs. A. S. Adams, Hopo, China.

Urgent call for Field Hospital for Women, Suifu, West China.

Hospital building and equipment.

Residence for American doctors and nurses.

Chinese nurses' home.

Maternity, isolation and out-buildings.

Total cost estimated at twenty-three thousand dollars.

THE BIG OFFENSIVE

Thus the reports come in from all parts of the battle line for houses, school plants, hospitals, churches and equipment. In order to hold the ground already gained and at the same time to make a big, successful offensive, immediate and definite steps must be taken by Baptists to supply the money needed. Any inquiring Baptist interested in World Service can secure information immediately regarding the following summarized needs, which range in their grip upon the pocketbooks of our denomination from five hundred to ten millions of dollars.

For the work under the direction of the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society there will be required thirty residences for single women missionaries, forty school buildings and dormitories, nine new school plants, or enlargements of present plants, seven hospitals, and in addition a substantial sum for advance union work and for the establishment of endowment funds.

For the work under the direction of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society there will be required thirty-seven church buildings and chapels, fifty-two school buildings, thirty-one dormitories, fourteen hospitals, including three dispensaries, fifty-three mission residences, and twenty-nine smaller buildings for various miscellaneous purposes. In addition large sums will be needed for the new Rangoon Baptist College, for the Jorhat Christian Schools, as well as necessary land in several missions. For the permanent maintenance of the work made possible by this addition to equipment, large sums will also be needed for endowment purposes. A careful estimate of the amount required within the next three years, in order not only to place the work on an adequate and efficient basis, but to make possible large advance movements, brings the total well above ten million dollars.

SELECTIVE CONSCRIPTION

Great Britain has already put more than 12 per cent of her total population into the war.

Canada, in a few weeks, put at the disposal of the British Empire 300,000 men.

The Christian Endeavor Societies of Canada have sent on an average of 1 to every 8 members.

Christian Endeavor Societies of the United States, following this example, would have 250,000 men in the war.

Christian forces of United States and Canada are asking for 25,000 missionaries.

Baptist churches have sent 50,000 men into the army in one year.

5,000 men and women are being sought in our Baptist churches to enlist as Soldiers of the Cross before 1921.

In Siam, only 1 ordained missionary for every 300,000.

In India and Africa, 1 for every 250,000.

In China, 1 for every 270,000.

In South America, 1 for every 300,000.

There is a walled city in China, between Hangchow and Shanghai, of 300,000 people without a missionary of any Protestant church or even a native Christian helper or teacher of any kind.

What of the faith and fire within us
Men who march away
To hazards whence no tears can win us;
What of the faith and fire within us
Men who march away?

CHAPTER VIII

SELECTIVE CONSCRIPTION

An essential part of an army campaign is the bringing up of reënforcements at the right time and to the strategic points in the line. In each one of the Baptist mission fields, reënforcements are sorely needed, and every mail brings to the Societies more urgent appeals. There never were greater opportunities before our representatives abroad. They are asking simply that they be given enough men and women to enable them to take the offensive and "occupy the land." At present their number will not, in some cases, allow them to become firmly intrenched. They believe that the Commander in Chief expects an advance movement by His forces. Shall we make that possible?

Our veterans in Asia and Africa must receive immediate relief. Some have borne the brunt of the attack for several years and require a furlough's rest and change, if their lives are to be saved. Many have waited too long for the reënforcements so much needed and have been invalided home as a result. The names of some of our most experienced officers have been reported on last year's casualty lists. New leaders are needed to take their places, and unless these leaders are found all results from these sectors will be threatened.

Where are the volunteers who will enlist for the duration of this conflict?

The men and women listed here are those who have received their commissions since the publication of last year's reports. Each one of these has volunteered for service overseas and is well equipped for the particular post to which he or she is assigned. The Woman's Society has at Newton Center its Reserve Officers' Training Camp—Hasseltine House. Almost all of the young women have been there for special training and drill, and have learned there the tactics which they will use abroad. Both men and women have faced honestly and fearlessly the question as to which battle line should be their post. They have finished their training and are now leaving for the front.

It remains for us to keep the lines of communication free and to guard against any failure of supplies or ammunition.

Miss Elsie Barnard is the first missionary to be appointed to Bengal-Orissa by our Woman's Society since the Free Baptists have shared that work with us. She has prepared for evangelistic work in the Bible Teachers' Training School of New York City and will find a very wide field open to her. Many more recruits are needed for this important mission, for those now in charge are dangerously overburdened.

John L. Bjelke sails for China. Born in Wellsville, Ohio, a graduate of Doane Academy in 1913, and of Denison University in 1916, he is especially well equipped for educational work. During his college course he supplied various churches and helped in student evangelistic campaigns. For two years he has been Ohio State Student Secretary to the Young Men's Christian Association. For many years he has been looking forward to service on our battle line in the non-Christian world.

Baptist girls in West China have had no opportunity for a high school education because we have no Girls' High School in that mission. Miss Mabel Bovell sails for West China this fall in the hope that such a school may be started. A graduate of the University of Chicago, and a high school principal in her own state of Iowa, she is well fitted for this educational work.

Miss Emma Brodbeck graduated from Chicago University and has been a high school teacher in Iowa and in Chicago for the last four years. In Iowa she taught on the same faculty with Miss Bovell and they were close friends, so it is with great enthusiasm that they look forward to studying and working together in West China.

Miss Lydia Brown is representing the Baptists on the faculty of Ginling College, Nanking, China. Oberlin Conservatory training and experience as a teacher give the assurance that she will ably guide the music department for the young college. She sailed in the fall of 1917 and is enthusiastic over her work.

Mr. Newton H. Carman, born in Ann Arbor, Michigan, a son of Dr. Augustine S. Carman, has been designated to China for educational work. Educated at Denison University, Rochester Theological Seminary, and at the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, he has been looking forward to foreign service since 1910. With his training and especially with his two years' experience in teaching in the South China Mission, he returns to China well equipped for service.

Rev. Albert J. Dahlby, who will probably be designated to evangelistic work in Assam, was born in St. Paul, Minnesota. While attending Bethel Academy, Mr. Dahlby, together with Dr. Jonas Ahlquist, now in Assam, organized the religious work in the Ramsey County Almshouse. All through his college courses he continued his religious work in Sunday Schools and in the Y. M. C. A., and in 1910 he became a Student Volunteer. He received further training at Carleton College, and was graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1917.

Mrs. Edith Lindberg (Albert J.) Dahlby was born in Grove City, Minnesota, a sister of Esther Lindberg, now a missionary of the

Woman's Society at Moulmein, Burma, and daughter of Rev. and Mrs. O. S. Lindberg. Educated at the University of Texas and Hamline University, she has been active in teaching and in Y. W. C. A. work. She has been a Student Volunteer since 1909.

Miss Emma J. Dary, a native of Westbrook, Maine, will sail for China as Mrs. N. E. Woodbury. She is a graduate of the Nashua High School and is at present completing a course at the Kennedy School of Missions. She has always been active in the Sunday School and Young People's Society in her own church and has had charge of Young Women's Christian Association clubs. For many years Miss Dary has looked forward to foreign mission work, and in 1916 became a Student Volunteer.

Wisconsin is sending **Miss Ursula Dresser** to South India. With normal training and long experience in public school and Sunday School work, she will enter school work in India prepared to make each day count for the general advance of the Kingdom.

The cable from South China asked the Woman's Board for a doctor and two evangelistic workers, as well as a teacher, and **Dr. Marguerite Everham** sailed with Miss Sanderson in response to that appeal. She is a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College in Chicago, took her internship in the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, and has had several years' experience in her profession. She will take charge of one of the two hospitals for women in South China.

China has been **Miss Jean Gates'** goal for some years and she was very happy when she set sail last fall for the Language School at Nanking. She is a thoroughly trained and experienced nurse, having graduated from the New England Baptist Hospital and been head nurse of the Medical Floor in the Decatur and Macon County Hospital, Decatur, Illinois. We expect her to go to our hospital at Shaohsing in the fall of 1918 when she has finished her first year of language study.

Through Kalamazoo and Rush Medical Colleges, **Dr. Martha Gifford** and **Dr. Slight** were classmates and friends. Dr. Gifford's internship was taken in the New England Hospital for Women and Children, where she made a special study of maternity work. This was the best possible preparation for her work in the new Ellen Mitchel Memorial Maternity Hospital in Moulmein to which she was appointed, and for which she sailed in December, 1917.

Miss Olive Hastings is from Arlington, Massachusetts. A graduate of High School and Business College, she has filled for more than ten years a responsible position in the Bookkeeping Department of a large business concern in Boston. Early in the winter she made the decision that she wished to put her life where it would count for the very most. With this purpose in view, she sought the advice of some of the Secretaries, to find a position waiting in the Mission Press of Rangoon for a young woman with business training. Miss Hastings is experienced in church work and takes with her to Burma not only her expert knowledge of bookkeeping, but also a keen desire to do direct work for Jesus Christ.

Normal and University training in Nebraska, together with ten years' experience in the elementary and high schools of her state, fit **Miss Carrie Hesseltine** admirably for Karen school work. She sailed

in December, 1917, and has been designated to Maubin, Burma, where there is a boarding school of nearly two hundred fifty Pwo Karen boys and girls.

In the fall of 1917 a cable was received from East China asking for four evangelistic women missionaries. Miss Ella Hill is our reply to that cable. She is a graduate of Wellesley, and since her graduation has been assistant to Rev. C. N. Arbuckle in his church work in Yonkers. She has also taken post-graduate courses in Union Theological Seminary and Teachers' College. Only one of the four vacancies in East China evangelistic work is cared for by Miss Hill's appointment. Are we going to find the other three women?

Mrs. Chloe Sprecher (William R.) Hutton several years ago determined to give her life to service as a foreign missionary, and with this end in view has been studying during the past year at the University of Chicago in further preparation for her chosen work. She was born in Mayville, Missouri. Long before she decided for foreign service, Mrs. Hutton was a successful Sunday School teacher and active in church work. She has had valuable experience in teaching.

William R. Hutton of Iowa Falls, Iowa, has been designated to evangelistic work in Assam. From earliest childhood he has been active in Sunday School and church work and since the spring of 1907, when he was a high school student, he has desired to become a foreign missionary. Mr. Hutton is a graduate of Southwestern College and has also studied at Crozer Seminary and at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1918 he was graduated from the Divinity School of the University of Chicago.

Mr. George Kilpatrick, a Student Volunteer since 1913, has been designated to the Mission Press at Rangoon, Burma. He was born in Hazelhurst, Mississippi, and was educated at the University of Missouri and at Columbia University. He has always been active in church work, and his experience as a printer and publisher furnishes him excellent equipment for the work to which he is going.

Kansas already has a large investment in Burma, but she is increasing it this year by adding Miss Emilie Lawrence. Ottawa University, Kansas State University, and the Baptist Missionary Training School of Chicago have united in equipping her, while her experience as a high school teacher has added to her value. The girls' schools of Burma need many such young women.

Miss Jane Lawrence leaves the Conservatory Department of McMinnville College to take charge of the music teaching in the Girls' Academy, Ningpo, China,—the position left vacant by Miss Howell's transfer to Japan. As a trained musician of broad experience, and one who understands and likes girls, she will be just the one to build up this department.

Rev. J. Lee Lewis, a Student Volunteer since freshman days in college, has been designated to Burma for evangelistic work. He was born in Quincy, Illinois, and graduated from Quincy High School in 1909, from Knox College in 1913, and from Newton Theological Institution in 1916. During his college course he served as student pastor and also held summer pastorates in Illinois and Massachusetts. Be-

sides teaching and superintending Sunday Schools and being active in the Y. M. C. A., he has done settlement work among Armenians. He is well qualified for service abroad.

Mrs. Minneola Mabey (J. Lee) **Lewis** was born in Lewisville, New Brunswick. She was brought up in a Christian home, and when a girl of thirteen felt clearly the call to the foreign field. She is a graduate of the Normal Department of the Malden Commercial School and of the Gordon Bible School. Mrs. Lewis has done much Christian work in this country as Junior Christian Endeavor Superintendent, as a Sunday School teacher of young women, as a teacher of mission study classes, and in social settlement work.

Miss Henrietta McKeen has been designated to secretarial work in Shanghai Baptist College. A native of Brook Village, Nova Scotia, she received her education at the high school at Mabon, Cape Breton, Canada, and at the Gordon Bible School. She is a business college graduate, and has had several years' experience as office secretary and as general secretary in an industrial school. While in this country, she has been active in church work as a Sunday School teacher, Junior Christian Endeavor Superintendent, church visitor, and Young People's Society Secretary.

A new day is dawning for the education of girls and women in Assam. There is need of greatly enlarged work and **Miss May Aubra Nichols** and **Miss May Stevenson** sail for Assam to make it possible to meet some of these opportunities. Miss Nichols received her training in the Cortland State Normal, New York State, and has been teaching in the city schools of Ithaca. Miss Stevenson graduated from Colorado Teachers' College and has taught several years in the schools of that State. They will bring great relief to the workers in Assam.

After Miss Neilson's marriage, Miss Fredrickson was left without an assistant in her great evangelistic work for the women and girls of Rangoon. **Miss Mary Phillips** is to be her new assistant. Her missionary training was received at the Baptist Missionary Training School in Chicago and her college work in Franklin College, Indiana. During her college course, she has supervised the city mission in Franklin, and in this way secured most valuable experience for her opportunities in Rangoon.

The Girls' Elementary and Normal School in Nellore, South India, is a growing institution. Miss Tencate, its principal, has for some time been eager to open a kindergarten training department, for the Government urges this step, and she has asked for a new woman to take charge of the new department. **Miss Ethel Ross** has been prepared especially for this important position. As a graduate of the Baptist Institute for Christian Workers in Philadelphia, and of the Leslie Kindergarten School in Cambridge, she is well equipped for such work.

Only one New England girl sailed for the field last year. This was **Miss Abbie Sanderson**. She comes from Maine, is a graduate of Colby, and has been a teacher in high school and private academy for two

years. Miss Sanderson expected to go out with the new missionaries in the fall of 1918, but a cable came from South China asking for immediate reinforcements and, like a good soldier, she quietly got ready and sailed in March. She goes to our girls' school in Swatow.

After graduating from Ottawa University and teaching for several years, Miss Emma Simonsen decided to fit herself for distinctively Christian work, and spent a year at the Baptist Missionary Training School in Chicago. She goes to South China to have a share in the educational and evangelistic work.

Dr. Carrie Slaght sailed for West China in September, 1917. She is a graduate of Kalamazoo and Rush Medical Colleges, having had her internship in Cook County Hospital, Chicago. There is actual "war work" to be done in West China, for civil war has been going on between the armies of local generals for some months and every one of our missionaries has done his or her part in relieving suffering and protecting helpless people. Dr. Slaght will be associated with Dr. Bretthauer in the Woman's Hospital at Suifu after her period of language study at Chengtu.

Miss Ruth Smith is a graduate of Ohio State University and has been teaching in Ohio high schools. She has been an active Young Woman's Christian Association worker and has been especially successful in handling both school girls and factory girls. Her first duty will be to secure a working knowledge of the Japanese language, and after securing that she will find many opportunities among the school girls and factory girls of Japan.

Miss Frances Therolf, R. N., sails for West China with Miss Bovell. Miss Therolf received thorough Bible training in the Cleveland Bible Training School and graduated from the Huron Road Hospital of the same city. Since there are three Baptist hospitals in West China, not one of which has ever had a missionary nurse, it is hard to say just where Miss Therolf will work, but there is no doubt as to the welcome she will receive.

Ohio is one of the banner states for new missionaries this year, for Miss Mary Thomas is the third young woman she is sending. Her training at Teachers' College and her experience as a teacher are the forms of preparation which will be of greatest help in Burman school work.

Mr. Norris E. Woodbury, born in Nashua, New Hampshire, a graduate of Brown University, is at present a senior in Newton Theological Institution. Throughout his student years, Mr. Woodbury has gathered valuable experience and training for his missionary career. At Newton he rendered successful service with the Gospel and Missionary Team in evangelistic services and in supplying churches. During the year 1914-1915 he was principal of the high school at Hollis, New Hampshire. Before the end of his college course, Mr. Woodbury decided to volunteer for foreign service. He has been designated to China for evangelistic work.

"This work of missions is the biggest, the most far-reaching, most divine task that confronts the twentieth-century man."

"Other people are talking brotherhood, the missionary is exemplifying it."

"The message for the hour is for the main body to come up to the firing line."

"The best remedy for a sick church is to put it on a missionary diet."

"We must not forget that by failing to advance now, when there are so many favoring circumstances, we are deferring the world's evangelization beyond our own day, are seriously mortgaging the future, and are hindering the achievements of our successors."

"When business men apply to the work of missions the same energy and intelligence which govern them in their commercial ventures, then the proposition to evangelize the world in this generation will be no longer a dream."

"The consecrated missionary church is not a cistern, but a living fountain."

"Our interest in missions is a mark of our Christian character. Our knowledge of missions is the measure of our Christian attainment. Our participation in missions is the measure of our Christian efficiency."

"The largest realization of the presence of Christ is in the widest fulfilment of the command of Christ."

"Not how much of my money will I give to God, but how much of God's money will I keep for myself."

THE WORLD SITUATION

God's Challenge to His Church

Again the world stands at the crossroads of history. A few brief years will fix the course of centuries.

Great crises will come again, but they will spring from the crises of our day. New institutions, new nations, will be developed, but we shall determine whether they shall be Christian.

Never again will the Church find a world so questioning, so eager to know God.

Christianity must dominate the new forces, the new conditions, the new nations, the new institutions, the new ideals now, or lose the greatest opportunity the Church has ever faced.

We blame the Church of the past—of Judea, of the Roman Empire, of the Crusades, of the Reformation, of the American Colonies—because it did not know the day of its visitation, and let so many opportunities slip from its grasp.

Will the future say the same of us?

No generation ever faced such possibilities of future weal or woe as does ours as it sees Democracy in death-grapple with Kultur and all it stands for.

The Church cannot stand aside. It must have its share in the struggle and the victory.

The Church of Jesus Christ must grow militant or it will grow feeble.

The opportunity is marvelous and appalling.

It is God's challenge to His Church.

From the Speaker's Handbook of the
National Campaign of Baptist Laymen.

CHAPTER IX

SPIRITUAL MORALE

One of the best things about the "Baptists in World Service" is the fact that they are engaged in such a big and such a difficult enterprise. Individuals and churches today need the challenge of a great undertaking; so great indeed as to be utterly impossible without the help of God. The Baptists have it, no less than the Christian membership of other denominations, in the world's urgent and immediate need of Christ.

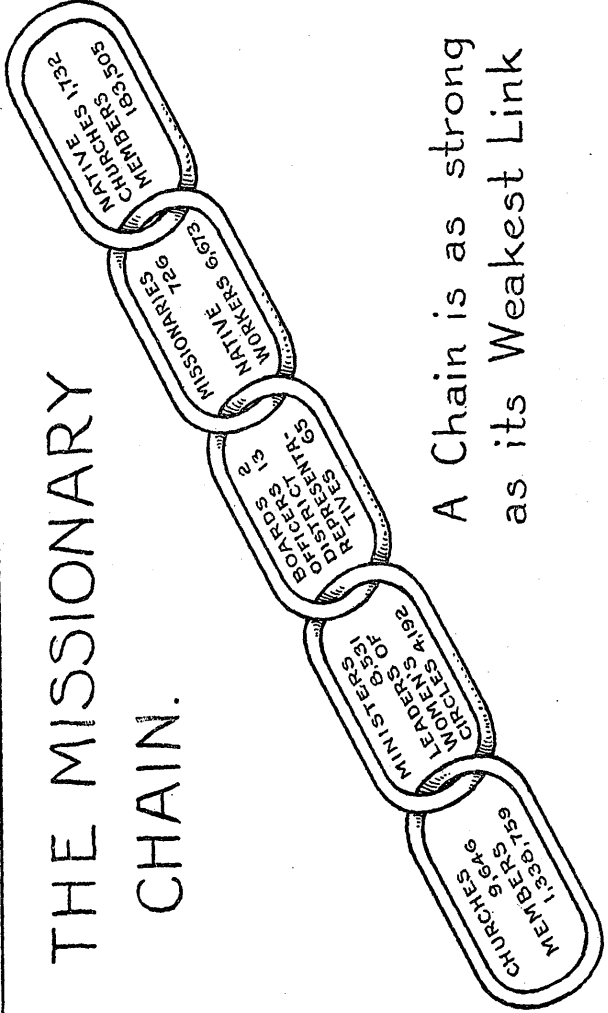
To win the victory, however, our "Spiritual Morale" must be maintained—not only in the little army on the battle line but also among the far larger forces at home. A new spiritual life, a new sense of God, a new dependence upon prayer, are absolutely essential.

John R. Mott in his introduction to Harry Emerson Fosdick's notable book on *The Meaning of Prayer* has this to say, to which we may give heed:

Never have there been such extensive and such convincing evidences of the poverty and inadequacy of human means and agencies for furthering the welfare of humanity; never has there been such a widespread sense of the need of superhuman help; never have there been such challenges to Christians to undertake deeds requiring Divine Cooperation; never has there been such a manifest desire to discover the secret of the hiding and of the releasing of God's power. Interest in prayer is world-wide. The simple and central fact apparently unrecognized by many is that prayer is something the reality and power of which can be verified only by praying. An alarming weakness among Christians is that we are producing Christian activities faster than we are producing Christian experience and Christian faith; that the discipline of our souls and the deepening of our acquaintance with God are not proving sufficiently thorough to enable us to meet the unprecedented expansion of opportunity and responsibility of our generation.

Every Baptist should therefore in these days of solemn and

THE MISSIONARY CHAIN.



A Chain is as strong
as its Weakest Link

impelling responsibility be calling upon God for help in the words of the disciples of old:

"Teach Us to Pray"

The Vital Need of Prayer at This Time: "Men ought always to pray."
Luke 18:1.

Pray for the National Cause: For members of our churches in camps and at the front. "I have prayed for thee that thy faith fail not."
— Luke 22:32.

For the awakening of the soldiers and sailors who are not Christians.
For the nation, the President, Congress and our Allies.

"The effectual, fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much."
— James 5:6.

For our enemies and their rulers: "Pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you."
— Matt. 5:44.

Pray for the Missionary Enterprise: That the church will respond adequately to the demands of the hour. "We know not what to pray for as we ought, but the Spirit Himself maketh intercession for us."
— Rom. 8:26.

Pray for the World Field: "White already to the harvest."
— John 4:35.

For new recruits for the work: "Pray ye therefore the Lord of the Harvest."
— Matt. 9:38.

For the men and women who have given themselves to the work at home and abroad.

For the native pastors and workers.

For the converts on all fields.

For the new missionaries receiving their first impressions of missionary service.

For the winning of the world to a permanent reign of peace and righteousness through Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour.

Pray for the Church at Home: That the church will provide adequately for the needs of the work. That in meeting her obligation to the many benevolent enterprises occasioned by the war, the church will not fail in her missionary obligations. That the church may utilize the abundant opportunities for service which the world situation has presented.

That during these perilous times the church may become purified, strengthened and reconsecrated to the work for which the Master gave His life.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE PROMOTION OF PRAYER

1. Prayer is one of the things that must be practiced before one can preach it with any real power.
2. Every effort should be made to call forth the largest volume of prayer.
3. There should be meetings especially for united prayer on the part of the pastor and the church members.
4. Prayer should be continually emphasized.
5. Will it not be possible in many places to stimulate the leaders in communities to meet for united prayer at stated times during the year?
6. The need for missionaries will not be met until people pray for laborers. Christ's specific command to pray for laborers is one that many Christians are not obeying.
7. The importance of daily Bible reading and prayer should be strongly emphasized, including family prayers.

APPROPRIATE QUOTATIONS ON PRAYER

"Nothing lies beyond the reach of prayer except that which lies outside the will of God."

"The work of intercession is the greatest work a Christian can do—the time we give is a proof of the interest we feel."

"The neglect of prayer by the church at home means defeat at the front of battle."

"Prayer is the mightiest thing put into the human hands. If we know how to pray, nothing is impossible to us."

"The power to pray, and the power to teach others to pray, is entirely dependent on the depth of the spiritual life."

"There can be no forward movement in missions except as this is attained through a deepening of the spiritual life of the leaders of the church and a real spiritual revival among the members."

"It is the want of prayer that is disruptive and that interrupts the orderly workings of the plans of God and that fractures His plans here in the world."



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William Ludwig
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